

A *Dictionary*
DICTIONARY

OF
QUOTATIONS,

IN MOST FREQUENT USE.

TAKEN FROM THE

GREEK, || FRENCH,
LATIN, || SPANISH,

AND

ITALIAN LANGUAGES,

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS HISTORICAL AND IDIOMATIC.

THE SECOND EDITION,

REVISED, AND VERY CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED.

Quis expedit psittaco suum χαῖρε. PERSIUS.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1798.

DICTIONARY

OF

QUOTATIONS

IN MOST FREQUENT USE



AND
A
NEW
EDITION

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OF THE
DICTIONARY

OF THE
LANGUAGE

OF THE
ENGLISH

AND
THE
Vocabulary

OF THE
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OF THE
ENGLISH

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PREFACE.

AT one Period of our literary History, an Attempt to form "A Dictionary of Quotations" would have been fruitless, if not impracticable. When *Memory*, and not *Taste*, was consulted in citing Passages from ancient Authors, no compilation, however voluminous, could have been adequate or useful. But at present whether we refer to miscellaneous Reading, or to Conversation, little remains of those tedious and frequent Quotations which "*larded the Leanneſs*" of some of our earlier Writers, and were even deemed necessary in colloquial Intercourse.

"One cause why the learned Languages have
" sunk into Disrepute of late Years," says the judi-
cious Writer on the present State of Literature in
England, "has been the Disuse of Quotations from
" them by our most esteemed modern Authors. In
" the Time of James the First, and for a long
" Space afterwards, the Affectation of quoting
" from Latin and Greek Writers was carried to a
" most ridiculous Extreme, commonly one Part of
" a Sentence being in English, and the Remainder
" in Language few Readers could understand.—At

“ present we are deviating to the opposite point,
“ and the Classics are supplanted by Quotations
“ from our own Poets, or by French Phrases.
“ This conveys an Idea to many, that the learned
“ Languages are of little or no Value; and there-
“ fore Numbers of young Persons who have received
“ their Education at the Grammar School, after
“ they have quitted it, abandon all they have learn-
“ ed there.”

SIR RICHARD STEELE, in the periodical Paper, the *World*, No. 137, objects, in the same Manner, to numerous Quotations from the Ancients. “ Why,” says he, “ should we speak in a less intelligible Language, what may, as pertinently
“ and justly, be expressed in our own? It is with
“ Reason then, that, in our Days, a Man is no
“ more reputed a Scholar for quoting *Homer* and
“ *Virgil*, than he would be esteemed a Man of Morals for reading *Tully* and *Seneca*. If the Use
“ of a Language is to arrive at the Sense, Wit,
“ and Arts, conveyed by it; I see no Reason why
“ our own should yield to any other, either Ancient or Modern. It is copious and manly,
“ though not regular, and has Books in every
“ branch of the Arts and Sciences, written with a
“ Spirit

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“ Spirit and Judgment, not to be exceeded. Not-
“ withstanding which, a Man versed in Greek and
“ Latin, and nothing else, shall be called learned;
“ while another, less knowing in these, who has
“ imbibed the Sense, Spirit, and Knowledge, of all
“ the best Authors in our own Language, is denied
“ that honorable Title.”

The Quotations, however, from other Languages, which we either hear or read, are now comparatively few. These, if we except some classic Flowers, culled and retained from the Poets of the Augustan Age, are chiefly made up of technical Phrases, and of those Apophthegms, the Pith and Point of which are not easily transferred into another Language. These, on a Review, are so far from being numerous, that it is more a Matter of Surprise that they should not before have been alphabetically arranged, than that it should now for the first Time be attempted.

The Quotations from the *living* Languages will be found comparatively few in Number. This Disparity arises solely from Usage, and not from the Choice of the Compiler. We adopt with some Degree of Veneration those Axioms which the Lapse of Ages has consecrated. The Shrewdness

of contemporary Writers excites more Jealousy, and their Maxims meet a more difficult adoption. We find few Instances in Fact of strong Expressions or Observations on human Life or Manners, where the Phrases of the English Language do not equal in Terseness and in Truth whatever may be borrowed from any of our Contemporaries.

If it had been the Aim of the Compiler to have made a large Book, his Task might easily have been effected.—His Object was of a more limited Nature. He has for some Years looked into every Publication political or miscellaneous, and he trusts that his Diligence has been such as to miss but few of the Quotations which are most popular, or of the Phrases most necessary to be understood. The Readers of Newspapers in particular will find, on Reference, nearly all those "*Mots d'Usage*" with which those who know but little, affect to impose on those who have learned something less.

For the Convenience of the Reader, some of the Law Phrases, which every Day occur, are given. In these Articles the Compiler does not affect to be *technical*. To satisfy the Lawyer he must have been more diffuse. To the general Reader he trusts that his brief Definitions will convey all that may
be

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be deemed necessary.—In this Edition will also be found a Translation of the Motto's of the several Peers of the three Kingdoms. This was regarded as necessary, the Translations now current being frequently absurd in the extreme.

It were to be wished that the Writers, who quote largely from other Languages, would furnish a Translation, either marginally or otherwise. The practice of Quotation is rather on the Increase with some affected Writers, who seem to take for granted that all their Readers are classically informed. To those who are not so, this Collection of Common-places will, the Compiler trusts, be found useful.—As an assemblage of Moral Precepts, the Compilation, he flatters himself, in its present enlarged State, is not wholly destitute of Value.

INDEX.

INDEX TO THE ABBREVIATIONS.

GR. <i>Greek.</i>	TAC. <i>Tacitus.</i>
LAT. <i>Latin.</i>	CIC. <i>Cicero.</i>
SP. <i>Spanish.</i>	SEN. <i>Seneca.</i>
ITAL. <i>Italian.</i>	VIRG. <i>Virgil.</i>
FR. <i>French.</i>	LAB. <i>Laberius.</i>
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HOR. <i>Horace.</i>	LUCRET. <i>Lucretius.</i>
JUV. <i>Juvénal.</i>	CAT. <i>Catullus.</i>
CLAUD. <i>Claudian.</i>	MART. <i>Martial.</i>
LUC. <i>Lucan.</i>	PROP. <i>Propertius, &c.</i>

N. B. The Passages in inverted Commas, after each Quotation, are in general a close, if not a literal Translation. What follows is a more diffuse Explanation of its Bearing and Application than a mere Translation could possibly convey.—Where the Sense is sufficiently clear, the Explanation is of course omitted.

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NOTICE. It is recommended to the general Reader, if the Quotation should not be found on a first Reference; to drop the first Monosyllables *at, et, id, il a, nam, sed, ut*, which are variously used to link the Quotation with the Context. The second Word, on referring to the Alphabetical Order, will generally be found, in these Cases, to furnish the desired Explanation.

A DICTIONARY OF QUOTATIONS,

&c. &c.

Ab alio expectes, alteri quod feceris. Lat. LABERIUS.—“You may expect from another person, that which you have done to another.”—Your conduct to others shall form the measure of your own expectations.

Abbatis. Fr. Milit. Term.—Stakes driven in the ditch of a fort to prevent a storm.

A barbe de fol on apprend a raire. French.—“Men learn to shave on the chin of a fool.”—They love to make experiments at the expence of others.

A bis & a blanc. Fr. Prov.—“At the brown and the white.”—By fits and starts.

Absentem qui rodit amicum

Qui non defendit alio culpante—

Hic niger est hunc tu Romane caveto.

Lat. HORACE.

“He who attacks an absent friend, or who does not defend him when spoken ill of by another—That man is a dark character; do you, Roman, beware of him.”—The man who yields even a silent assent when his friend is calumniated, must be regarded as wholly unworthy of confidence or regard.

Ab inconvenienti. Lat. Phrase.—“From the inconvenience.”—*Argumentum ab inconvenienti*—An argument to shew that the result of a proposed measure will prove inconvenient or unsuited to circumstances.

A B———A C

Ab initio. Lat. Phrase.—“From the beginning.”
His proceedings were ill-founded *ab initio*.

A bon chat bon rat. Fr. Prov.—“To a good cat, a good rat.”—The parties are well suited, or matched.

Absentem lædit cum ebrio qui litigat. Lat. SYRUS.—
“He hurts the absent who quarrels with a drunken man.”—You should consider your adversary as absent when his senses are departed.

Abfit invidia. Lat.—“All envy apart.”—Without being supposed to speak invidiously.

Ab uno disce omnes. Lat. VIRG.—“From one you are to learn all.”—From this specimen you may judge of the remainder.

A bon chien il ne vient jamais un bon os. French Proverb.—“A good bone does not always come to a good dog.”—Merit does not always meet its due reward.

Ab ovo jusque ad mala. Lat. Phrase.—“From the eggs to the apples.”—From the beginning to the end of the entertainment. These were the first and last articles served up at a Roman feast.

Ab urbe condita. Lat.—“From the building of the city.”—In general thus abridged, A. U. C. in the chronology of the Romans.

A capite ad calcem. Lat.—“From the head to the foot.”—Thoroughly, completely. From the beginning to the end.

A causa persa parole assai. Ital. Prov.—“When the cause is lost there is enough of words.”—Do not discuss that which is already decided.

A cruce salus. Lat.—“Salvation from the cross.”—Motto of the Ir. E. of Mayo.

Actus Dei nemini facit injuriam. Law Max.—
“No one shall be injured through the act of God.”—As if a house be set on fire by lightning,

ning, the tenant shall not be responsible for the damage.

A cuspide corona. Lat.—“A crown from the spear;”—Earned by military exploits.—The motto of the Ir. Visc. MIDDLETON.

Acta exteriora indicant interiora secreta. Lat. Law Maxim.—“By the outward acts we are to judge of the inward secrets.”—We can only judge of men’s intentions from their conduct.

Actus me invito factus non est meus actus. Lat. Law Maxim.—“An act done against my will is not my act.”—If a woman, for instance, be ravished, she is to be considered in law as having had no share in the deed.

Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea. Lat. Law Maxim.—“The act does not make a man guilty, unless the mind be also guilty.”—Unless the intent be criminal, the deed cannot be attained of criminality.

Ad calamitatem quilibet rumor valet. Lat.—“Any rumour is sufficient against calamity.”—When a man is distressed a breath may complete his ruin.

Ad captandum vulgus. Lat.—“To ensnare the vulgar.”—A lure thrown out to captivate the mobility.

A Deo & rege. Lat.—“From God and the king.”—Motto of E. HARRINGTON and E. STANHOPE.

Adeo in teneris consuescere multum est. Lat. VIRGIL. “Of so much value is it to be accustomed in our tender years.”—Such are the advantages of an early education.

Adhuc sub iudice lis est. Lat.—“The contest is still before the judge.”—The affair is not yet decided.

Adieu la voiture adieu la boutique. French Proverb.
 "Farewell the carriage and farewell the shop."
 —The affair, is all over.

Ad infinitum. Lat.—"To infinity."—And thus the calculation proceeds *ad infinitum*.

Ad Kalendas Græcas. Lat.—"At the Greek Kalends."—The Kalends formed a division of the Roman month, which had no place in the Greek reckoning of time. The phrase was therefore used by the former to denote that the thing could never happen.

Ad libitum. Lat.—"At pleasure."—In Music it is used to signify those ornamental graces which are left to the taste of the performer.

Ad nullum confurgit opus cum corpore languet. Lat. GALLUS.—"When the body is indisposed, it is in vain that we call on the mind for any strenuous application."

Adolescens verecundum esse decet. Lat. PLAUTUS.—
 "It becomes a young man to be modest."—
 Reserve and modesty are the flowers with which youth should be decorated.

Ad populum phaleras, ego te intus & in cute novi. Lat. PERSIUS.—"Away with those trappings to the vulgar, I know thee both inwardly and outwardly."—I know the man too well to be deceived by appearances.

Ad quod damnum. Law Lat.—"To what damage."
 —A writ to enquire of what injury it would be to the possessor of the land, to hold a fair, for instance, in a certain district?

Ad referendum. Lat.—"To be further considered."
 —A diplomatic phrase borrowed from the Estates of Holland, and now used proverbially to imply a slowness of deliberation and decision.

Ad-

A D———A E

Adjustez vos flûtes. French.—“ Make your flutes agree.”—Settle your differences by yourselves.

Adscriptus glebæ. Lat.—“ Attached to the soil.”—Disposable with the land.—This is now the wretched description of the peasantry in Russia.—It was formerly so in other countries.

*Adulandi gens prudentissima laudat
Sermonem indocti, faciem deformis amici.*

Lat. JUVENAL.

“ The skilful class of flatterers praise the discourse of the ignorant, and the face of the deformed friend.”—They attack each man on his weak side.

Ad valorem. Lat.—“ According to the value.”

Ægroto dum anima est, spes est. Lat. CICERO.—“ Whilst life remains to a sick man there is hope.”—This has passed as a proverb into our own language.

———*Æqua lege necessitas*

Sortitur insignes & imos.

Lat. HORACE.

“ Necessity by an equal law takes the highest and the lowest.”—No rank can shield us from the impartiality of death or fate.

———*Æqua tellus*

Pauperi recluditur regumque pueris. Lat. HOR.

“ The earth opens equally for the poor man and the prince.”—The sentiment is precisely similar with that of the preceding quotation.

———*Æquam memento rebus in arduis*

Servare mentem.

Lat. HORACE.

“ Remember to preserve an equal mind in arduous affairs.”—Æquanimity is the best support under difficulties.

———*Æquanimiter.* Lat.—“ With equanimity.”

—Motto of Lord SUFFIELD.

A E———A G

Equo animo. Lat.—“With an equal mind.”
Motto of the Irish Baron PENHRYN.

Æquam servare mentem. Lat.—“To preserve an equal mind.”—Motto of Lord RIVERS.

———*Æquum est*

Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus.

Lat. HOR.

“The man who asks pardon for his faults should grant the same.”—Our charities and indulgencies should be mutual.

Ætas parentum pejor avis tulit

Nos nequiores, mox daturos

Progeniem vitiosiore.

Lat. HORACE.

“The age of our fathers, which was worse than that of our ancestors, produced us who are shortly to raise a progeny even more vicious than ourselves.”—This is a common-place frequently resorted to by those who wish to prove, that the manners of every age are worse than those of the preceding.

A facto ad jus non datur consequentia. Lat. Law Maxim.—“The inference from the fact to the law is not allowed.”—A general law is not to be trammelled by a specific or particular precedent.

A fin. French.—“To the end.”—Motto of Sc. Earl AIRLY.

Affirmatim. Lat.—“In the affirmative.”

A fortiori. Lat.—“With stronger reason.”—If a weak man be dangerous, it follows, *a fortiori*, that a weak and bad man must be more dangerous.

A grands frais. French Phrase.—“At great expence.”—Sumptuously.

Agnosco veteris vestigia flammæ. Lat. VIRGIL.—

“I recognize some traces of my former flame.”
—I feel that my passion is not wholly extinguished.

Aide

Aide toi le ciel t'aidera. French.—FONTAINE.—

“Help yourself and heaven will help you.”—
Depend rather on your exertions than your prayers.—The allusion is to the waggoner in Æsop, who, when his waggon was overturned in a ditch, prayed stoutly for the aid of Hercules.

A la bonne heure. French.—“At a good hour.”—
This comes happily—It is well timed.

A la mode. French.—“According to the fashion.”

A l'extinction de la chandelle. French.—“To the extinguishing of the candle.”—To the last extremity.—It is also used to denote a sale by “inch of candle.”

Alia tentanda via est. Lat. VIRG.—“Another way must be tried.”—We must diversify our means to attain our end.

Alieni appetens, sui profusus. Lat. SALLUST.—
“Desirous of the property of others, but lavish of his own.”—This is the description given by the historian of Catiline. It has been often applied to politicians who are not disinclined to waste their own property, in order to obtain a power over that of others.

Alibi. Latin.—“Elsewhere.”—Law term for a defence where the culprit aims to prove his absence at the time and from the place where the crime was committed.

Aliena negotia curo, excussus propriis. Lat. HOR.—
“I attend to other men's business having lost my own.”—The quotation is used to mark an idle obtruder.

Alma mater. Lat.—“A benign mother.”—A name given by students to the university in which they were educated.

Al molino ed alla sposa

Sempre manca qualche cosa. Prov. Italian.

"A mill and a woman are always in want of something."

A l'improviste. French.—"Unawares."—At an opportunity not foreseen.

A l'impossible nul est tenu. French.—"No man is bound to perform an impossibility."

Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus. Lat. HOR.

"Sometimes even the good Homer nods."—

The greatest genius has its weakness and its failures.

Aliquis non debet esse judex in propria causa. Lat.

Law Maxim.—"No man should be a judge in his own cause."

Ἄλλων ἰατρος αὐτοῦ ἐλκεσι βρῶν. Gr. PLUTARCH.—*Allon*

iatros autos elkesi bruon.—"The physician of others whilst he himself teems with ulcers."—

A man who pretends to cure other's faults whilst he has abundance of his own.

Alta sedent civilis vulnera dextræ. Lat.—"The

wounds of civil war are deeply felt."—Its evils are more severe and immediate, than what follow from hostilities with a foreign enemy.

Alium silere quod valeas primus sile. Lat. SENECA.

"To make another person hold his tongue be you first silent."—Do not irritate an idle dispute by fruitless perseverance.

Alter remus aquas, alter mihi radat arenas. Lat.

PROPERTIUS.—"Let me strike the water with one oar, and with the other scrape the sands."—Let me never hazard my safety by getting out of my depth.

Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio est. Lat. TE-

RENCE.—"The falling out of lovers is the renewal of love."—The disputes of lovers generally end in a warm reconciliation.

A M———A M

Ambiguas in vulgum spargere voces. Lat. VIRG.—

“To scatter doubtful rumours amongst the vulgar.”—To endeavour to mislead the croud by ambiguous intimations.

Ame damnée. French.—“A d——d soul.”—A tool, a drudge, one who will do any dirty work.

A ma puissance. French.—“To my power.”—Motto of Earl STAMFORD.

Amicus humani generis. Lat.—“The friend of the human race.”—The highest title which man can obtain, and which but few FRANKLINS and HOWARDS are found to claim.

Amor patriæ. Lat.—“The love of our country.”—The affection which the native of every climate bears to the soil which has given him birth.

Ame de boue. Fr.—“A soul of mud.”—A debased creature.

A mensa & thoro. Lat.—“From bed and board.”

A merveille.—“To a wonder.—Rarely. He executed his part *a merveille*.”

Amicum ita habeas posse, ut fieri hunc inimicum scias.

Lat. LABERIUS.—“Be on such terms with your friend as if you knew that he may one day become your enemy.”

Amici vitium ni feras prodis tuum. Lat. SYRUS.—

“Unless you bear with the faults of a friend you betray your own.”—If you do not concede a little, you disclose your own want of temper or of friendship.

Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur. Lat. ENNIUS.

“A sure friend is tried in doubtful matters.”—It is only in situations of hazard that we can prove the sincerity of friendship.

Amicus

A M ——— A N

Amicus curiæ. Lat.—“A friend of the court.”—
This appellation is given in Courts of Law to
the person who gives his advice or opinion,
when not immediately concerned in the cause.

Amicus usque ad aras.—“A friend even to the
altar.”—One who will sustain his friendship,
even to the last extremity.

Amo. Lat.—“I love.”—Motto of the Scotch Earl
DELERAINE, and of Earl DONCASTER.

A moitié de moitié.—“From half to half.”—By
halves.

Amoto quæramus seria ludo. Lat. HORACE.—
“Setting raillery aside let us now attend to
serious matters.”

Anglicè.—“In English.”—According to the Eng-
lish fashion.

Animal implume, bipes. Lat.—“An animal with-
out feathers and walking on two legs.”—This
was PLATO’s celebrated definition of a man,
which was so successfully ridiculed by DIOGE-
NES, who brought a *plucked cock* into the school,
and scornfully asked “if that was PLATO’s
man?”

Animo & fide. Lat.—“By courage and faith.”—
Motto of the Earl of GUILFORD.

Animo non astutiâ. Lat.—“By courage not by
craft.”—Motto of the Duke of GORDON as
Earl of NORWICH.

————— *Animus quod perdidit optat,*
Atque in præterita se totus imagine versat.

Lat. PETRON. ARBITER.

“The mind still wishes for what it has missed,
and loses itself in the retrospective contempla-
tion.”—Most men have occasion to look back
with regret on their lost opportunities.

Anguis

A N———A P

Anguis in herba. Lat.—“A snake in the grass.”—
A danger not actually foreseen.

Animi cultus quasi quidam humanitatis cibus. Lat.
CICERO.—“Cultivation is as necessary to the
mind as food is to the body.”

An quisquam est alius liber, nisi ducere vitam
Cui licet, ut voluit. Lat. PERSIUS.

“Is there any man free, him excepted, who
has the power of passing his life in what man-
ner he pleases?”—It is the very essence of
freedom, that each man shall do whatever he
likes, without injury to another.

An nescis longas regibus esse manus? Lat. OVID.—
“Do you not know that Kings have long
hands?”—“It were to be wished,” says Swift,
“that they had as long ears.”

Anno domini. Lat.—“In the year of our Lord.”

Annus mirabilis. Lat.—“The wonderful year.”—
The year of wonders.

Animum picturâ pascit inani. Lat. VIRGIL.—“He
fills his mind with a vain or idle picture.”—He
dwells upon the painted semblance.—This is
sometimes applied in ridicule to *dilettanti*, or
picture-fanciers.

Antiquam obtinens. Lat.—“Possessing antiquity.”
Motto of Lord BAGOT.

Ante tubam trepidat. Lat.—“He trembles before
the trumpet or charge is sounded.”—His fears
anticipate the danger.

Aperte mala cum est mulier, tum demum est bona.
Lat. Prov.—“When a woman is openly bad,
she then is at the best.”—Her avowal is prefer-
able to her hypocrisy.

Aper

A P———A Q

Aperto vivere voto. Lat. PERSIUS.—“To live with every wish expressed.”—This half line, denoting the value of a certain frankness of demeanour, has been adopted as their motto by the Earls of AYLESFORD.

Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto. Lat. VIRGIL.—“They appear thinly scattered and swimming in the vast deep.”—This phrase, originally used to describe the mariners surviving a shipwreck, is now critically applied to a work where the few thoughts of value are nearly whelmed in a mass of baser matter.

Appetitus rationi pareat. Lat.—“Let the appetite or desire be obedient to reason.”—Motto of Ir. E. FITZWILLIAM.

A posteriori. Lat.—“From the latter.”

A priori. Lat.—“From the former—in the first instance.”—Phrases which are used in logical argument, to denote a reference to its different modes. In the one we reason downward from causes to effects; in the other, upward from effects to causes.

Appuyè. Fr. milit. term.—“The point to lean on.”—The support, the strength, the defence.

Apropos. Fr.—“To the purpose—seasonably.”—It has struck me *apropos*.

Aqua fortis.—“Strong water.”—*Aqua regia.*—“Royal water.” Two chymical preparations well known for their solution of metals. The latter is so called because it will dissolve gold, which has been termed a royal metal.

Aquila non mangia mosche. Prov. Ital.—“An eagle does not feed upon flies.”—A great mind does not stoop to low pursuits.

Arancarum

Aranearum telas texere. Lat.—“To weave a spider’s web.”—Metaphorically taken—to maintain a sophistical argument.

Arbore dejecta quivis ligna colligit. Lat. JUVENAL.—“When the tree is thrown down any person may gather the wood.”—It is in the power of the meanest to triumph over fallen greatness.

Arcanum. Lat.—“A secret.”—The grand *arcanum*,—the philosopher’s stone.

Arcana imperii. Lat.—“State secrets.”—The mysteries of government.

Arcanum demens detegit ebrietas. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Mad drunkenness discloses every secret.”—All reserve is laid aside in moments of intoxication.

*Arcanum neque tu scrutaveris ullius unquam,
Commissumve teges. & vino tortus & ira.*

Lat. HOR.

“Never enquire into another man’s secret; but conceal that which is entrusted to you, though tortured both by wine and passion to reveal it.”

Arcum intensio frangit, animum remissio. Lat. SYRUS.—“Straining breaks the bow, and relaxation the mind.”—Our proverb has it, that the bow which is always bent must break. This maxim properly adds, that the mind will in time lose its powers unless they are called into due activity.

A rez de chaussée. Fr.—“Even with the ground.”

Argent comptant. Fr.—“Ready money.”—For immediate payment.

Argilla quidvis imitaberis uda. Lat. HORACE.—“You will easily model any thing from the moist clay.”—This is one of the numerous apophthegms which insist on the advantage of early impressions.

Argumentum

A R ————— A R

Argumentum ad hominem. Lat.—“An argument to the man.”—An argument which derives its strength from its personal application.

Argumentum baculinum.—“The argument of the staff.”—Club law. Conviction *per force*.

Argumentum ad ignorantiam. Lat.—An argument founded on the ignorance of facts or circumstances, shewn by your adversary.

Argumentum ad iudicium. Lat.—“An argument to the judgment.”—An appeal made, according to LOCKE, to proofs drawn from any of the foundations of knowledge.

Argumentum ad verecundiam. Lat.—An argument to the modesty—an appeal to the decency of your opponent.

Arma tenenti omnia dat, qui iusta negat. Lat.—“He grants every thing, who denies what is just to those who have arms in their hands.”—A successful combatant will not be content with his naked right, but will insist on something more.

*Armati terram exercent semperque recentes
Conveclare juvat prædas, & vivere rapto.*

Lat. VIRGIL.

“In arms they ravage the earth, and it is their delight to collect the recent spoil, and live on plunder.”—*Vide* the conduct of the French commanders in Rome and Switzerland. *Anno* 1798.

Ars est celare artem. Lat.—“The art is to conceal the art.”—In every practical science, as in painting or acting, for instance, the great effort of the artist is to conceal from the spectator the means by which the effect is produced.

Ars

Ars est sine arte cujus principium est mentiri, medium laborare, & finis mendicare. Lat.—This is a most happy definition of the business of alchemy, or the vain search after the philosopher's stone.—
“It is an art without art, which has its beginning in falsehood, its middle in toil, and its end in poverty.”

Artes honorabit. Lat.—“He will honour the arts.”
Motto of the Ir. B. COLERAINE.

Asperius nihil est humili cum surgit in altum. Lat. CLAUDIAN.—“Nothing is more harsh than a low man raised to a certain height.”—This is sufficiently illustrated by our homely phrase, “set a beggar on horseback, &c.”

Aspettare e non venire
Stare in letto, e non dormire
Servire e non gradire
Son tre cose, da far morire. Ital. Prov.
“To expect one who does not come—to lie a-bed and not to sleep—to serve and not to be advanced, are three things enough to kill a man.”

Assumpsit. Law term.—“He assumed—he took upon him to pay.”—An action on a verbal promise.

Astra castra, numen lumen. Lat.—“The stars my camp, the Deity my light.”—This quibble, for such it is, in the original, is taken as the motto of Lord BALCARRAS.

A tort & a travers. Fr.—“At wrong and acrofs.”
At random.

At spes non fracta. Lat.—“But my hope is not broken.” Motto of the Sc. Earl HOPETOUN.

At pulchrum est digito monstrari & dicier hic est. Lat. PERSIUS.—“It is pleasing to be pointed at with the finger, and to have it said, There goes the man.”—In our several pursuits we are all actuated by a wish for notoriety:

A U———A U

Au bon droit. Fr.—“To the just right.”—Motto of the Earl of EGREMONT.

Au bout de compte.—“At the end of the account.”—After all.

Auctor pretiosa facit. Lat.—“The giver makes the gift more precious.”—Motto of the Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Audaces fortuna juvat timidosque repellit. Lat.—“Fortune assists the bold and repels the coward.”—Intrepidity will often succeed under circumstances where timidity may produce a failure.

Audacter & sincerè. Lat.—“Boldly and sincerely.”—Motto of Lords CLARE and CLIVE.

*Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris & carcere dignum
Si vis esse aliquis—Probitas laudatur & alget.*

JUVENAL.

“Dare to do something worthy of transportation and imprisonment, if you mean to be of consequence. Virtue is praised but freezes.”—This is applied to the success of intrepid villainy, whilst virtue finds only a cold approbation.

Audendo magnus tegitur timor. Lat. LUCAN.—“Fear is often concealed by a shew of daring.”—The coward blusters to disguise his terrors.

Audentes fortuna juvat. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Fortune assists the bold.”—Intrepidity will generally ensure success.

Audi alteram partem. Lat. Prov.—“Hear the other party.”—Listen to what is said on both sides, and then judge impartially.

Audire est operæ pretium. Lat.—“It is worth your while to hear.”—What I am about to disclose is worthy of your attention.

Audita

A U ——— A U

Audita querela. Law phrase.—“The complaint being heard.”—A writ issuing to relieve a party from an unjust judgment or execution.

Auditque vocatus Apollo. Lat. VIRGIL.—“And Apollo hears when called upon.”—When the God of Poesy has not been fruitlessly invoked.

Au plaisir fort de Dieu. Fr.—“At the strong disposal of God.”—Motto of Visc. EDGECUMBE.

Aurum e stercore. Lat.—“Gold from dung.”—Valuable knowledge taken out from literary rubbish.

Aut nunquam tentes aut perfices. Lat.—“Either never attempt, or accomplish.” Motto of the Duke of DORSET and Viscount SACKVILLE.

Avalanche. Fr.—The large and increasing ball of snow which frequently rolls destruction down the sides of the Alps and other high mountains.

—*Avidos vicinum funus ut egros*

Exanimat, metusque metu sibi parcere cogit

Sic teneros animos aliena opprobria sæpe

Absterrent vitiis.

Lat. HORACE.

“As a neighbouring funeral terrifies the sick misers, and fear obliges them to have some regard for themselves—so the disgrace of others will often deter tender minds from vice.”—Example, if properly held forth, has much influence, and particularly on young minds.

Aviendo pregonado vino, venden vinagre. Sp. Prov.

“After having cried up their wine, they sell us vinegar.”—This proverb is strongly applicable to those who having pre-excited attention, are the more ridiculous from their falling off in performance.

A vinculo matrimonii. Lat.—“From the chain or tie of marriage.”

Acito virescit honore. Lat.—“He flourishes with hereditary honours.”—With honours transmitted from his ancestry. The motto of Lord CARDIFF, and of the Earl of BUTE.

Aula Regis. Lat.—“The King’s Court.”—A court which accompanied the King wherever he travelled. This was the original of the present Court of King’s Bench.

Avise le fin. Fr.—“Consider the end.”—Motto of the Sc. Earl of CASSILIS.

Avi numerantur avorum. Lat.—“I follow a long train of ancestors.” Motto of Lord GRANTLEY.

A vostra salute. Ital.—“To your health.”

Auspicium melioris ævi. Lat.—“A pledge of better times.” Motto of the Duke of St. ALBAN’S.

Aussitot dit aussitot fait. Fr. Prov.—“No sooner said than done.”

Aurea mediocritas. Lat.—“The golden medium.” The happy intermediate state between pomp and poverty.

Auto de fé. Sp.—“An act of faith.”—The name given in Spain and Portugal to the broiling of Jews and hereticks for the love of God!

Autrefois acquit. Fr.—“Formerly acquitted.”—A plea by which the culprit states that he had been tried for the same offence, and found *not guilty*.

Aut amat aut odit mulier, nil est tertium. Lat. SYRUS.—“A woman either loves or hates; there is no medium.”—Her passions are ever in extremes.

Autant en emporte le vent. Fr.—“So much the wind carries away.”—This is all idle talk.

Aut Cæsar aut nullus. Lat.—“He will be CÆSAR or nobody.”—He will either reach the first station or not exist.

A Y ——— B E

Ayez loyauté. Fr.—“Love loyalty.”—The Motto of the Duke of BOLTON.

B

Basis virtutum constantia. Lat.—“Steadiness is the foundation of all virtues.” Motto of Viscount HEREFORD.

Beau Monde. Fr.—“The gay world.”—the world of fashion.

Beaux Esprits. Fr.—“Gay spirits.”—Men of Wit.

Bella! horrida Bella! Lat.—“Wars! horrid wars!”—Motto of the Ir. Baron LISLE.

Bellum internecinum. Lat.—“A war of mutual destruction.”—A war to be continued until one or the other of the contending parties be ruined or exterminated.

Bellum lethale. Lat.—“A deadly war.”—The sense is nearly similar with that of the preceding phrase.

Bellum pax rursus. Lat. TERENCE.—“A war and again a peace.”—Alternate warfare and reconciliation—applied by the author to the contests between lovers.

Beneficia usque eo læta sunt dum videntur exsolvi posse; ubi multum antevenere pro gratia odium redditur. Lat. TACITUS.—“Benefits are so far acceptable, as the receiver thinks he may make an adequate return; but once exceeding that, hatred is returned instead of thanks.”—A man hates to be indebted for a favour which he knows he cannot repay.

Bene si amico feceris, ne pigeat fecisse

Ut potius pudeat si non feceris.

Lat. PLAUTUS.

“If you have acted kindly to your friend, do not regret that you have done so, as you should rather be ashamed of acting otherwise.”

Beneficia dare qui nescit, injuste petit. Lat. Prov.—

“He who knows not how to confer a kindness, must ask for one unjustly.”

Beneficium accipere libertatem vendere est. Lat. LA-

BERIUS.—“To receive a benefit is to sell your liberty.”—This is a phrase very often used, it is however but partially and circumstantially just. The sense of obligation is however not rarely a painful tie upon the feeling mind.

Benigno numine.—“By the favour of Providence.”

This is the motto of the first founder of the house of CHATHAM.

Benignus etiam dandi causam cogitat. Lat. Prov.—

“Even the benevolent man reflects on the cause of giving.”—There is but little merit in inconsiderate bounty.

Ben vengas si vengas solo. Spanish Prov.—“Thou

comest well, if thou comest alone.”—Spoken of a misfortune.

Bis dat qui cito dat. Lat. Prov.—“He gives twice

who gives soon.”—A promptitude in giving heightens a favour which may be depreciated by delay.

Bis est gratum quod opus est si ultro offeras. Lat.

Prov.—“That which is necessary is doubly grateful if you offer it of your own accord.”—Spontaneous bounty is ever most acceptable.

Bis peccare in bello non licet. Lat. Prov.—“It is

not permitted to err twice in war.”—In hostile operations an error is to be prevented by as much caution as if it were irretrievable.

Bis vincit qui se vincit in victoria. Lat. SYRUS.—

“He conquers twice who conquers in victory.”—He conquers his enemy by his valour, and subdues himself by his moderation.

Boetum in crasso jurares aëre natum. Lat. HORACE.

"You would swear that he was born in the thick air of the Boeotians."—The people of the Greek province of Boeotia were proverbially remarkable for their stupidity.

Bona fide. Lat.—"In good faith."—Actually, in reality.

Bon avocat, mauvais voisin. Fr. Prov.—"A good lawyer is a bad neighbour."—One of the popular satires on the professors of the law.

Bon grè mal grè. French.—"With a good or ill grace."—Whether the party wills it or not.

Boni pastoris est tondere pecus non deglubere. Lat. SÜETONIUS.—"It is the part of a good shepherd to shear his flock but not to flay them." This is a political maxim now grown out of use. The best minister at present is the man who can extort the most money, not he who imposes the least burdens on the people.

Bon jour, bonne œuvre. Fr.—"A good day, a good work."—This corresponds with the English proverb—"The better day, the better deed."

Bonis quod beneficit haud perit. Lat. PLAUT.—"The kindness which is bestowed on the good is never lost."

Bonne bouche.—"A nice morsel—A delicate bit."—Something reserved as a gratification.

Bonne & belle affez. Fr.—"Good and handsome enough."—The motto of Earl FAUCONBERG.

Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée. Fr. Prov.—"A good name is better than a girdle of gold."—is preferable to wealth or splendor.

Boutez en avant. Fr.—"Push forward."—Motto of the Ir. Earl of BARRYMORE.

Bonum magis carendo quam fruendo cernitur. Lat.

Prov.—“That which is good is descried more strongly in its absence than in its enjoyment.”—

The poor feel a lasting regret, whilst the rich man appears to be insensible of his advantages.

Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio. Lat.—“I labour to

be short, and I become obscure.”—A phrase applied to authors, who, aiming at terse brevity, leave so much unexplained as to become obscure to their readers.

C.

Cacoethes. Gr.—Literally an evil habit or custom.

It is never quoted alone, but always in combination with some other word, as in the three instances which follow.

Cacoethes carpendi.—“A rage for collecting.”

Cacoethes loquendi.—“A rage for speaking.”—A wish or itching frequently to speak in public.

Cacoethes scribendi.—“An itch for writing.”—He has the *Cacoethes scribendi*.—He is an arrant scribbler.

Candor dat viribus alas. Lat.—“Truth gives wings to strength.”—The motto of the Ir. Earl of BELVEDERE.

Candida pax homines, trux decet ira feras. Lat.

OVID.—“Fair peace becomes men; ferocious anger should belong to beasts.”

Candidè & constanter. Lat.—“Candidly and constantly.”—Motto of the Earl of COVENTRY.

Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. Lat. JUV.—

“The empty traveller will sing before the robber.”—If poverty has its inconveniences, it has also its independence and security.

Capias. Law Lat.—“You may take.”—A writ to authorize the capture or taking of the defendant.—It is divided into two sorts, viz.

Capias

Capias ad respondendum.—"You take to answer."
—A writ issuing to take the defendant for the purpose of making him answerable to the plaintiff; and

Capias ad satisfaciendum.—"You take to satisfy."
A writ of execution after judgment, empowering the officer to take and detain the body of the defendant until satisfaction be made to the plaintiff.

Capitum te nidore suæ putat ille culinæ. Lat. JUVENAL.
"He thinks that you are taken with the smell of his kitchen."—He is inclined to regard you as a parasite.

Caput mortuum. Lat.—"The dead head."—In chymistry the ashes remaining in the crucible. Figuratively, "the worthless remains."

Caret periculo qui etiam tutus cavet. Lat. SYRUS.—
"He is most free from danger, who, even when safe, is on his guard."—A proverb which very happily illustrates the advantages arising from vigilance.

Carpe diem quam minime credula postero. Lat. HOR.
"Enjoy the present day, as distrusting that which is to follow."—This is one of the maxims of the *Epicurean* school, which recommended incidentally, but no doubt unwisely, the immediate enjoyment of sensual pleasures in preference to remote speculation.

Carte blanche. Fr.—"A blank sheet of paper."—To give *carte blanche*, is when one party is so far reduced as to sign his name to a blank paper, and to leave the other to prescribe the conditions. —It imports of course "an unconditional submission."

Cassis tutissima virtus. Lat. HORACE.—"Virtue is the safest shield."—This is adopted as the motto of Lord CHOLMONDELEY.

Casus quem sæpe transit aliquando invenit. Lat. Prov.
 "Him whom the chance frequently passes over,
 it at some time finds."—The continuance of
 good fortune forms no ground of ultimate se-
 curity. "The pitcher may go often to the
 well," &c.

*Cautus enim metuit foveam lupo, accipitorq.
 Suspectos laqueos, & opertum milvius hamum.*

Lat. HORACE.

"The wolf once cautioned by experience
 dreads the pitfall, the hawk suspects the snare,
 and the kite the covered hook." Even ani-
 mals learn to avoid that, by which they re-
 tain a sense of having been injured.

Caveat emptor. Lat.—"Let the buyer beware."—
 Let the person concerned be on his guard.

Cavendo tutus. Lat.—"Safe by caution."—The
 motto of the house of CAVENDISH.

Cedant arma togæ. Lat.—"Let arms yield to the
 gown."—The power of eloquence is some-
 times superior to military force.

Cede Deo. Lat. VIRGIL.—"Yield to Provi-
 dence."—Submit where all opposition must be
 vain.

Cede repugnantì, cedendo victor abibis. Lat. OVID.
 "Yield to the opposer, by yielding you will
 obtain the victory."—There are circumstances
 under which a prudent concession is equal to
 an advantage gained over your opponent.

Cedite Romani scriptores, cedite Grai.—"Yield ye
 Roman, and yield ye Greek writers."—Yield
 to a competitor who outweighs you all.—This
 is a quotation generally employed in an ironical
 sense.

Certiorari. Law Latin.—“To be made more certain.”—A writ issuing to order a record, or a cause, to be brought before a superior court.

Certum pete finem. Lat.—“Aim at a sure end.”—Motto of the Ir. Viscount WICKLOW.

Cessante causa cessat & effectus. Lat. Law maxim.—“When the cause is removed, the effect must cease to follow.”

Ce n'est pas être bien aise que de rire. St. EVREMOND.—“Laughing is not always a proof that the mind is at ease.”

Ces discours, il est vrai, sont fort beaux dans un livre. Fr. BOILEAU.—“All this would do very well for a book,” i. e.—It is very shewy in theory, but not reducible to practice.

C'est fait de lui. Fr. Phrase.—“It is all over with him.”—He is a ruined man.

C'est là le diable. Fr. Phrase.—“There is the devil.”—There lies the whole difficulty.

C'est la source des combats des philosophes dont les uns ont pris à tâche d'élever l'homme en decouvrant ses grandeurs, & les autres de l'abaisser en représentant ses miseres. Fr. PASCAL.—“The origin of the disputes between philosophers is, that one class have undertaken to raise man by displaying his greatness, and the other to debase him by shewing his miseries.”

C'est une grande habilité que de savoir cacher son habilité. Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—“The greatest skill is shewn in disguising our skill.”—The art of a painter or actor for instance is best shewn when the art, by which he produces a strong effect, is completely concealed.

C'est

C'est une grande folie de vouloir être sage tout seul.
Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—“It is a great folly to think of being wise alone.”—None but a fool can suppose that he has a monopoly of good sense.

C'est le père aux écus. Fr. Phrase.—“He is the father of the crowns.”—He is the monied man.

C'est pour l'achever de peindre. Fr. Phrase.—“This is to finish his picture.”—This is to complete his ruin.

C'est un sot à vingt-quatre carats. Fr. Phrase.—“He is a fool of twenty-four carats.”—His folly is absolutely without any alloy.

C'est une bague au doigt. Fr. Phrase.—“It is a ring on your finger.”—It is as good as ready money.

C'est une autre chose. Fr. Phrase.—“It is quite a different thing.”—The facts completely differ from your statement.

Chacun à son goût. Fr. Phrase.—“Every man to his taste.”—A proverbial remark in every language, on the prevailing diversity of choice and opinion.

Chacun dit du bien de son cœur & personne n'en ose dire de son esprit. Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—“Every man speaks of the goodness of his heart, but no man dares to speak in the same manner of his wit.”

Chacun en particulier peut tromper & être trompé : personne n'a trompé tout le monde, & tout le monde n'a trompé personne. Fr. BOUHOURS.—“Every individual may deceive and be deceived, but no person has deceived the whole world, nor has the whole world ever deceived any person.”

Chaque

Chaque oiseau trouve son nid beau. Fr. Phrase.—

"Every bird thinks his own nest handsome."—

We are all most inclined to commend that which is our own.

Chat échaudé craint l'eau froide. Fr. Prov.—"A

scalded cat dreads cold water."—This is a saying rather more pregnant than the English.—"A burnt child dreads the fire."

Chasse-cousin. Fr.—"Chase-cousin." Bad wine,

such as is given for the purpose of driving away poor relations.

Chevaux de frize. Fr. Mil. Term.—Stakes sharp-

ened at each end, and fastened by the middle across each other to stop the progress of cavalry.

Che sara sara. Prov. Ital.—"What will be, will

be."—This proverb, which savours so strongly of the doctrine of *fatalism*, has, for some unknown reason, been chosen as the motto of the house of BEDFORD.

Chef d'œuvre. Fr.—"A master-piece."—An un-

rivalled performance.

Chevalier d'industrie. Fr.—"A knight of in-

dustry."—A man who lives by ingenious and persevering fraud.

Citius venit periculum cum contemnitur. Lat. LA-

BERIUS.—"The danger arrives the sooner which is despised."—The false contempt of an enemy naturally leads to insecurity.

Clarior e tenebris. Lat.—"More bright from obscu-

rity."—The motto of the Irish Earl of MILTOWN.

Clausum fregit. Law Lat.—"He broke through

the enclosure."—A name given by a fiction of law to an action for debt in which a trespass is feigned.

Ciencia es locura se buen senfo no la cura. Span. Prov.
 “Science or learning is of little use, if it be not under the direction of good sense.”

Cineres credis curare sepultos? Lat.—“Do you think that the ashes of the dead can be by this affected?”—Do you think that they feel affected by the regard or contempt of the living?

Cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.
 Lat. HORACE.

“Those who cross the seas, change their climate, but not their mind.”—This maxim of the poet is meant to enforce, that weak minds can derive but little advantage from the survey of foreign countries—or, in another sense, that the guilty cannot leave *themselves* behind.

Cælum non animum. Lat.—“You may change your climate, not your mind.”—Motto of E. WALDEGRAVE.

Colubrum in sinu fovere. Lat. ÆSOP.—“To nurse a snake in your bosom.”—To suffer an enemy to partake of your confidence.

Comitas inter gentes. Lat.—“Politeness between nations.”—That mutual consideration which is due from one civilized nation to another, which interferes even in their conflicts, and mitigates the asperities of warfare.

Commune periculum concordium paret. Lat.—“A common danger produces unanimity.”—The menaces of a foreign foe in general put an end to civil dissensions.

Commune bonum. Lat.—“A common good.”—A matter of mutual or general advantage.

Communibus annis. Lat.—“One year with another.”—On the annual average.

Comme le voila accommodé! Fr. Prov.—“How finely he is fitted!”—What a pickle he is in!

Comme

Comme il faut. Fr.—“As it should be.”—It is done *comme il faut*, it is neatly or properly executed.

Comes facundus in via pro vehiculo est. Lat.—“A pleasant companion on the road is equal to a carriage.”—The fatigue of travelling is beguiled by his conversation.

Comme je fus. Fr.—“As I was.”—The motto of Viscount DUDLEY and WARD.

Compendiaria res improbitas, virtusque tarda. Lat.—“Wickedness takes the shorter road, and virtue the longer.”—Bad men sometimes arrive at pre-eminence, by a shorter, though less sure road, than those of a contrary description.

———— *Componitur orbis*
Regis ad exemplum; nec sic inflectere sensus
Humanos edicta valent, quam vita regentis.
Lat. CLAUDIAN.

“The people are fashioned according to the example of their King: and edicts are of less power than the model which his life exhibits.”—The fashions and morals take their progress downward, and every thing depends on high example.

Con amore. Ital.—“With love.”—He entered on the business *con amore*—with an earnest and particular zeal.

Confido conquiesco. Lat. “I confide, and am content.” Motto of the Sc. Earl of DYSART.

Compos mentis. Law Lat.—“A man of a sound and composed mind.”—A man in such a state of mind as to be qualified legally to execute a deed.

Comptant comptè. Fr.—“The ready money being paid down.”

Condo

Condo & compono quæ mox depromere possim. Lat. HOR.

"I compose and lay up what I may soon after be able to bring forward."—In my hours of leisure I form those sketches which study may afterwards improve.

Congè d'elire. Fr.—"A leave to elect."—The King's permission to a dean and chapter, giving them leave to chuse a bishop. This is so far a mockery, as it is always accompanied by a letter, naming the person whom they must of course elect.

Consequitur quodcunque petit. Lat.—"He attains whatever he pursues."—Motto of the Ir. Earl BECTIVE.

Constantia & virtute. Lat.—"By constancy and virtue." Motto of Lord AMHERST.

Consilio & animis. Lat.—"By wisdom and courage."—Motto of the Sc. Earl of LAUDERDALE.

Conscia mens recti famæ mendacia ridet. Lat. OVID.
"The mind which is conscious of right, despises the lies of rumour."—This is a maxim just in itself; but it is but too frequently abused. There are some species of calumny too dangerous to be overlooked.

Consensus facit legem. Law Maxim.—"Consent makes the law."—When the parties make an agreement, the terms are of their mutual willing, and are no longer a matter of legal consideration, if not against the law.

Contemneri est gravius stultitiæ quam percuti. Lat.—
"To folly it is more grievous to be despised than to be struck."—Weak minds will sooner bear an insult than a reproach.

Contra bonos mores. Lat.—“Against good manners or morals.”—This quotation is generally used in legal discussions. If the act be not against law, it is an invasion upon morality.

Contra stimulum calces. Lat. TERENCE.—This is best translated by the phrase of St. PAUL—“You kick against the pricks,” i. e. you attempt a vain opposition.

Contre fortune bon cœur. FR.—“A good heart against fortune.”—A common phrase of admonition, to buoy up the spirits in case of disaster.

Conventio privatorum non potest publico juri derogare. Lat. Law Maxim.—“An agreement between individuals cannot set aside the public law.”

Cordon. Fr. Milit. Term.—“A line,”—on which troops act and support each other.

Coram nobis. Lat.—“Before us.”—The vulgar say he was on his *coram nobis*—that is, he was brought before persons of authority.

Corporis & fortunæ bonorum ut initium finis est.
Omnia orta occidunt, & orta senescunt. Lat. SÆLUST.—“The blessings of health and fortune, as they have a beginning, so they must also find an end.” Every thing rises but to fall, and increases but to decay.

Cor unum, via una. Lat.—“One heart, one way.”
Motto of the Earl of EXETER.

Courage sans peur. Fr.—“Courage without fear.”
Motto of Lord GAGE.

Corpus onustum

Hesternis vitiis animum quoque prægravat unà.

Lat. HORACE.

“The body loaded with yesterday’s excess, also bears down the mind.”—The effect of dissipation is not only felt corporeally, but mentally.

Cor-

Corrumpunt banos mores colloquia prava. Lat. Prov.
 "Depraved conversation will corrupt the best
 morals."—Or, as in the English maxim—
 "Evil communication," &c.

Coup de main. Fr.—"A sudden or bold enter-
 prise."

Coup d'œil.—"A quick glance of the eye."

Coup de grace. Fr.—"A stroke of mercy."—The
 stroke which finished the sufferings of those who
 had been broken on the wheel.

Coute qui coute. Fr.—"Let it cost what it may."—
 At any expence.

Craignez tout d'un auteur en courroux. French.
 BOILEAU.—"You are to apprehend the worst
 from an enraged author."—The irritable temper
 of authors has long been a matter of notoriety.
 Thus HORACE mentions the *genus irritabile*
vatum.—"The irritable race of poets."

Craignez honte. French.—"Fear shame."—Motto
 of the Duke of PORTLAND.

Credat Judæus Apella. Lat. HORACE.—"Let the
 circumcised Jew believe it."—A phrase of con-
 temptuous incredulity. The Jews when this
 was written, were treated pretty nearly as they
 are now: they were regarded as the outcasts of
 every community.

Crede quod babes, & habes. Lat.—"Believe that
 you have it, and you have it."—Indulge your
 imagination, and it will gratify you in nearly
 an equal degree with the actual possession.

Credula res amor est. Lat. OVID.—"Love is an
 affair of credulity."—If lovers did not mu-
 tually believe, the illusion would soon be ex-
 tinct.

Crescit

Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.

Lat. JUVENAL.

"The love of pelf encreases with the pelf."—
Avarice, like every other passion, encreases by
indulgence.

Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops. Lat. HOR.—

"The fatal dropsy gains on the patient from
his gratifying his thirst."—The same inference
belongs to this as to the preceding quotation.

Crescit sub pondere virtus. Lat.—"Virtue grows
under the imposed weight."—The idea is taken

from the received opinion of the palm-tree,
which is said to grow the more in proportion to
the incumbent weight.—Motto of the Earl of
DENBIGH.

Creta an carbone notandum. Lat.—"Whether to be

marked with chalk or charcoal."—It was in this
manner that the superstitious Romans distin-
guished their lucky and unlucky days.

Crimina qui cernunt aliorum, non sua cernunt

Hi sapiunt aliis desipiuntque sibi. Lat. OWEN.

"There are those who can see the faults of
others, but who cannot discern their own."—
These men are wise for others and fools to
themselves.

Cruci dum spiro fido. Lat.—"Whilst I breathe I

trust in the cross."—Motto of the Ir. Viscount
NETTERVILLE.

Crux. Lat.—"A cross."—Any thing particularly
tormenting or vexatious.

Crux criticorum, medicorum, mathematicorum.—

"The greatest difficulty which can occur to
Critics, Physicians, or Mathematicians."

Crux est si metuas quod vincere nequeas. Lat. AUSEN.

"It is a tormenting thing to fear what you
cannot overcome."

Cucullus non facit monachum. Lat.—“The cowl does not make the friar.”—We are not to judge of the man from his disguise or assumed character.

Cui bono. Lat.—“To what good” *sc.* will it tend? What is to be the advantage resulting from the measure which you propose?

Cui non conveniat sua res, ut calceus olim, Si pede major erit subvertet, si minor uret.

Lat. HORACE.

“He to whom his fortune does not suit, it will act in the manner of a shoe; if too large, it will overturn him; if too small, ’twill gall him.”—A fine practical lesson, to induce us to adapt our minds to our circumstances.

Cui prodest scelus, is fecit. Lat. SENECA.—“He has committed the crime who has derived the profit.—This as a general maxim is true, but not without some exceptions.

Cul de sac. Fr.—“The bottom of a bag.”—A difficulty.—A passage closed at the end.

—*Cum corpore mentem Crescere sentimus pariterque senescere.*

Lat. LUCRET.

“We find that as the mind strengthens with the body, it decays with it in like manner.”—Whatever be the advantages derived from experience, we see that the mind is debilitated by corporal infirmity.

Cum licet fugere, ne quære litem. Lat. Prov.—“Do not seek the quarrel, or the suit, which there is an opportunity of escaping.”—Where there is an outlet, neither go to law nor to logger-heads.

Cum multis aliis quæ nunc præscribere longum est. Lat.—“With many other matters which it would be now tedious to state.”—A summary which is generally placed at the end of a bead-roll of indifferent *items*, and in an ironical sense.

Cunctando

C U ——— D A

Cunctando restituit rem. Lat. ENNIUS.—“He restored his cause by delay.”—This praise was first given to FABIVS, who saved his country by avoiding the first onset of Hannibal. It is now generally applied to illustrate the advantages arising from caution, sagacity, and justifiable delay.

Cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus. Lat. VIRGIL.
“Why should a tremor seize the limbs before the trumpet sounds.”—Wherefore those marks of trepidation before the danger is actually announced?

Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent. Lat. SENECA.
“Light griefs may speak, deep Sorrow’s tongue is bound.”—The anguish’d sufferer is silent, when complaints of a nature less severe are vented most loudly.

Corrente calamo. Lat.—“With a running quill.”—Applied to works written with fluency and expedition.

Custos morum. Lat.—“The guardian of morality.” Every judge is said, and ought, to be a *custos morum*. It were to be wished that it were in better use than as it is sometimes employed to extend their power beyond the strict bounds of law.

D.

D’ Accord. Fr.—“Agreed.”—In time.

Damna minus consueta movent. Lat. JUVENAL.—
“The afflictions to which we are accustomed, affect us less deeply.”

Dare pondus idonea fumo. Lat. PERSIUS.—“To give weight to smoke.”—To give to trifles an air of moment.

Data. Lat.—“Things granted.”—He proceeds on certain *data*—on premises which have been previously admitted.

D A ——— D E

Date obolum Belisario. Lat.—“Give a farthing to BELISARIUS.”—This great General was reduced to beg in his old age. The phrase is therefore sometimes applied to fallen greatness.

Data fata secutus. Lat.—“Following his declared fate.”—Motto of Lord St. JOHN.

Dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas. Lat. JUVENAL.

“Censure pardons the crows, whilst it harasses the doves.”—This is a phrase of general use and application. The censorious too often fasten on the innocent, whilst, in their misplaced malice, the guilty are suffered to escape.

Debouchure. Fr. Military Term.—“The mouth or opening of a strait or river.”

De bon vouloir servir le roy. Fr.—“To serve the king with good will.”—Motto of Earl TANKERVILLE.

De facto. Lat. Law Phrase.—“From the fact.”

De jure. Idem.—“From the law.”—These opposite phrases are best explained together. In some instances, the penalty attaches on the offender at the instant when the *fact* is committed; in others, not until he is convicted by law. In the former case, he is guilty *de facto*; in the latter, *de jure*.

De gaieté de cœur. Fr.—“From gaiety of heart.” Sportively, wantonly.

De haute lutte. Fr.—“By a violent struggle.”—By main-force.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum. Lat.—“Of the dead, let nothing be said but what is favourable.”—This long-received maxim is by some not improperly amended by substituting *verum* for *bonum*.—“Let nothing be said but what is true.”

Debite

Debita justitia. Lat. Law Phrase.—“ By debt of justice.”—By a claim justly established.

Decies repetita placebit. Lat. HORACE.—“ It will continue to please, though ten times repeated.” This adulatory phrase is often applied to modern dramatic works in particular; but the event has seldom confirmed the prediction.

Decipimur specie recti. Lat. HORACE.—“ We are deceived by the appearance of what is right—of rectitude.”—Fair appearances are necessary to the purposes of deception.

Deceptio visus. Lat.—“ A deceiving of the sight.” An illusion practised on the eye.

Decori decus addit avito. Lat.—“ He adds an honour to those of his ancestors.”—Motto of the Sc. Earl of KELLIE.

Decrevi. Lat.—“ I have decreed.”—Motto of the Ir. Earl of WESTMEATH.

Dediscit animus sero quod didicit diu. Lat. SENECA.—“ The mind unlearns with difficulty what it has long learned.”—Impressions long entertained are not easily erased.

Defaut de la cuirasse. Fr.—“ The extremity of the armour.”—He was taken *defaut de la cuirasse*: He was attacked on his weak side.

De fide & officio judicis non recipitur questio. Lat. Law Maxim.—“ No question can be entertained respecting the good intention and duty of the judge.”—No presumption against him can be received in the first instance. There must be strong and full proof of malversation.

Degeneres animos timor arguit. Lat. VIRGIL.—“ Fear is the proof of a degenerate mind.”—This is an universal mode of inculcating timidity, which, in every state and country, is stated as a falling off from the valour of their ancestors.

De gustibus non est disputandum. Lat.—“There is no disputing about tastes.”—They are too many, and too various, to be the objects of rational discussion.

Delectando pariterque monendo. Lat. HORACE.—“To give equal pleasure and instruction.”—This best praise of an author, this great master has described elsewhere in other words—“*Miscuit utile dulci,*”—He combined that which was pleasurable with what was useful.

Delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi. Lat. HORACE.—“The monarchs err, the Greeks (i. e. the people) are punished.”—The following poetical paraphrase will render the quotation still more intelligible:—

———“When doating monarchs urge
“Unsound resolves, their subjects feel the
“scourge.”

Deliberat Roma perit Saguntum. Lat.—“Rome deliberates, and Saguntum perishes.”—We are slow to resolve, whilst our allies are in the extremity of danger.

Delpinum appingit sylvis, in fluctibus aprum.

Lat. HORACE.

“He paints a dolphin in the woods, and a boar in the waves.”—He introduces objects which are unsuited to the scene.

De mal en pis. Fr.—“From bad to worse.”

De monte alto, Lat.—“From an high mountain.”—Motto of the Ir. Baron De MONTALT.—This appears to be what is not uncommon in the choice of mottos, a pun upon the family name.

Denique non omnes eadem mirantur amantque.

Lat. HORACE.

“All men do not in fine admire or love the same things.”—This is one of the numberless phrases, the sole tendency of which is to state the general diversity of taste and opinion.

D E ——— D E

De non apparentibus & non existentibus eadem est ratio. Lat.—“The reasoning must be the same with respect to things which do not appear, as to things which do not exist.”

Deo date. Lat.—“Give to God.”—The Motto of Lord ARUNDEL.

Deo adjuvante non timendum. Lat.—“God assisting, there is nothing to be feared.”—Motto of Ir. V. FITZWILLIAM.

Deo duce, ferro comitante. Lat.—“My God my guide, and my sword my companion.”—The motto of the Irish Earl of CHARLEMONT.

Deo favente. Lat.—“With God’s favour.”

Deo juvante. Lat.—“With God’s assistance.”

Deo volente. Lat.—“God willing.”—So many phrases intimating an hope of the aid, or a submission to the will of Providence.

Dernier resort. Fr.—“The last resource.”

Desideratum. Lat.—“A thing desired.”—Such a work is a *desideratum* in that branch of literature.

—*Desinit in piscem mulier formosa superne.* Lat. HOR.
“A woman elegantly formed above, ending in nothing but a fish.”—The idea is taken from the mermaid. The application is to literary works which give the fairest opening promise, and terminate in defect and deformity.

Deo non fortunâ. Lat.—“From God not Fortune.”
Motto of Lord DIGBY.

Depressus extollor. Lat.—“Having been depressed, I am exalted.”—Motto of the Ir. Visc. MOUNTGARRET.

Depôt. French Military Term.—“A store or Magazine.”

D E ——— D I

Detour. French Military Term.—“A circuitous march.”

Deum cole regem serva. Lat.—“Worship God and serve the king.”—Motto of the Ir. Visc. INISKILLEN.

Deus nobis hæc otia fecit. Lat. VIRG.—“God has given to us this peace or leisure.”

Deus hæc fortasse benignâ

Reducet in sedem vice.

Lat. HORACE.

“Perhaps Providence by some happy change will restore things to their proper places.”

Detur aliquando otium quiesque fessis. Lat. SENECA.
“Let ease and rest be sometimes granted to the tired.”—Let there be due alternations of labour and repose.

Deum cole regem serva. Lat.—“Fear God and honour the king.”—Motto of the Ir. Vis. RANELAGH.

Detur pulchriori. Lat.—“Let it be given to the fairest.”—This was the inscription on the apple which fable tells us was adjudged by *Paris* to the goddess *Venus*, to the mortification of *Juno* and *Minerva*.—Let the prize be given to the most deserving.

Dextra dare. Lat.—“To interchange right hands.”
To give each other the most solemn assurance either of mutual support, or of mutual reconciliation.

Dieu me conduise. Fr.—“May God conduct me.”
—Motto of Lord DELAVAL.

Dies faustus. Lat.—“A lucky day.”

Dies infestus. Lat.—“An unlucky day.”—These were marked by the superstitious Romans, the former with a *white*, and the latter with a *black* stone.

Dieu & mon droit. Fr.—“God and my right.”—
The Motto of the Sovereigns of Great Britain.

Dieu

Dieu defend le droit. Fr.—“God defends the right.”
—Motto of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, and
Earl SPENCER.

Dies datus. Lat. Law Term.—“The day given.”
The day or time appointed for the answer of the
tenant or defendant.

Dies non. Lat. Law Phrase. (The word *Juridicus*
being understood.) The *days* on which *no* legal
proceedings can take place. These are, all Sun-
days in the year; the *Purification*, in Hilary
term; the *Ascension*, in Easter term; the festival
of St. *John* Baptist, in Trinity term; and those
of *All Saints*, and *All Souls*, in Michaelmas
term.

Dieu avec nous.—“God with us.”—The motto of
Lord BERKELEY.

Difficilem oportet aurem habere ad crimina. Lat.
SYRUS.—“One should not lend an easy ear to
criminal charges.”—To attack is so much more
easy than to repel, that an accuser should ever
be listened to with distrust.

Difficile est satiram non scribere. Lat. JUVENAL.—
“It is difficult not to write satire.”—The times
being such as to call for its severest correction.

Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti. Lat. HOR.
“Harsh, complaining, and the eulogist of the
times which are past.”—This is the just cha-
racter of an old man. Age, we know, is ever
querulous, and delights in the retrospect of past
enjoyments.

Digito monstrari & dicier hic est. Lat. PERSIUS.—
“To be pointed at by the finger and have it
said, there goes the man.”—Such is the ambi-
tion of many.

Dignus vindice nodus. Lat. HORACE.—“A knot
worthy to be untied by such hands.”—A diffi-
culty which calls for the highest interference.

Diis

D I ——— D I

Diis aliter visum. Lat. Virg.—“It has seemed otherwise to the gods.”—Providence has disposed of the matter in a different way.

—————*Diis proximus ille est*
Quem ratio, non ira movet, qui facta rependens
Consilio punire potest. Lat CLAUDIAN.

“He is next to the gods, whom reason, and not passion, impels; and who, after weighing the facts, can measure the punishment with discretion.”—This is a pleasing picture of a mild governor.

Dimidium facti qui bene cepit habet. Lat. HORACE.—
 This is literally translated by our own proverb.—“What’s well begun is half done.”

Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis. Lat. HOR.
 “He pulls down, he builds up, he changes the square into the round.”—He is perpetually changing, merely to gratify his own caprice.

Disponendo me, non mutando me. Lat.—“By disposing of me, not by changing me.”—Motto of the Duke of MANCHESTER.

Discite justiciam moniti & non temnere divos.
 Lat. VIRGIL.

“Learn justice, being admonished, and not to despise the gods.”—Learn from infliction the sense of justice, and the respect which is due to Heaven.

Diseur des bons mots. French.—“A fayer of good things.”—A would-be wit:

—*Disjecti membra poetæ.* Lat. HORACE.—“The scattered remains of the poet.”—Distort a poetical passage as you will, there will still be found a remainder of poetic spirit.

Distringas. Law Phrase.—“You may distrain.”—
 A writ to empower the sheriff for that purpose.

Dives

D I ——— D O

Dives agris, dives positus in fanore nummis. Lat. HORACE.

“A person rich in lands, and money placed at usury.”—Used to describe a man of immense property.

———*Dives fieri qui vult*

Et cito vult fieri. Lat. JUVENAL.

“A man who wishes to become rich, and to acquire riches soon.”—A desperate adventurer.

Divide & impera. Lat.—“Divide and govern.”—

This is the Machiavelian policy of almost all governments. By dividing a nation into parties, and poisoning them against each other, the people are deprived of their intrinsic weight, and their rulers incline the scale as suits their caprice or discretion.

Divitiarum & formæ gloria fluxa atque fragilis; virtus clara, æternaque habetur. Lat. SALLUST.

—“The praise of riches and of beauty is frail and transitory: virtue alone is clear and eternal.”

———*Dociles imitandis*

Turpibus & pravis omnes sumus. Lat. JUVENAL.

“We are all easily taught to imitate that which is base and depraved.”—To be virtuous requires an effort. Our nature, if inert or unassisted, will slide towards depravity.

Dolus an virtus quis in hoste requirat? Lat. VIRG:

“Who shall ask of an enemy whether he succeeded by stratagem or by valour.”—Either mode is to be adopted in cases of avowed hostility. The only question is, which is most likely to ensure success?

Domini pudet non servitutis. Lat. SENECA.—“I

am ashamed of my master, and not of my servitude.”—There is no disgrace in obeying those who are worthy of command.

Dominus

D O ——— D U

Dominus providebit. Lat.—“The Lord will provide.”—Motto of the Sc. Earl GLASGOW.

Donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos. Lat.—“Whilst you are prosperous, you may count on having many friends.”—You will have at least many persons about you, who will take to themselves that appellation.

Dos d'ane. Fr.—“The ass's back.”—A military phrase used to describe a shelving ridge.

Dos est magna parentum virtus. Lat.—“The virtue of parents is in itself a great portion.”—No inheritance can be more valuable than that of a fair fame transmitted from our ancestors.

Double entendre. Fr.—“A double meaning.”—It is generally used to mark an obscene allusion in disguise, or, as the phrase is, wrapt up in clean linen.

Deux yeux. Fr.—“Soft glances.”—*Faire les doux yeux*—to interchange tender looks.

Droit d'aubaine. Fr.—“The right of escheat.”—By this law, which expired with the French monarchy, the personal property of every foreigner dying within the king's dominions, escheated to the crown.

Droit des gens. Fr.—“The law of nations.”

Droit & avant. Fr.—“Right and forward.”—The motto of Viscount SYDNEY.

Dubiam salutem qui dat afflictis negat. Lat. SENECA.—“He who holds out a doubtful safety to the afflicted, denies all hope.”

———*Ducis ingenium, res
Adversæ nudare solent, celare secundæ.*

Lat. HORACE.

“Misfortunes lay open the skill of a general. Prosperous circumstances conceal his weakness.” It is less difficult, for instance, to gain a battle than to conduct a retreat.

———*Ducimus*

D U ——— D U

— *Ducimus autem*

*Hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitæ,
Nec jactare jugum vitæ didicere magistra.*

Lat. JUVENAL.

“We are also to deem those happy, who, from the experience of life, have learned to bear its ills, and without descanting on their weight.”—That experience which leads to resignation and composure, leads at the same time to comparative happiness.

Ducit amor patriæ. Lat.—“The love of my country leads me.”—Motto of the Ir. Baron MILFORD.

Du fort au foible. Fr.—“From the strong to the weak.”—One with another.

Dulce est desipere in loco. Lat. HOR.—“It is pleasant to play the fool in a proper place.”—There are seasons when it is permitted that wisdom may take the garb of frivolity, and without incurring any reproach.

Dulce & decorum est pro patria mori. Lat. HOR.—“It is pleasing and honourable to die for one’s country.”—This is an apophthegm cited in all wars, and in all ages. But sound philosophy will confine its application to the single case of our country’s being attacked. It is certainly honourable to die in repelling such an aggression.

Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici

Expertus metuit. Lat. HORACE.

“Those who are unacquainted with the world take pleasure in the intimacy of a great man; those who are wiser dread its consequences.”—They know the jealousy and the hazards which await on such a connexion.

Dum spiro spero. Lat.—“Whilst I breathe I hope.” Taken as their motto by the Irish Viscounts DILLON.

D U ——— D U

Dum vivimus vivamus. Lat.—“Whilst we live, let us live.”—We only live whilst we enjoy life; let us therefore enjoy it as long as we can.

—*D'un devot souvent au chrétien véritable
La distance est deux plus longue à mon avis
Que du pôle antarctique au détroit de Davis.*

FR. BOILEAU.

“The distance between a devotee and a true christian, is often twice as great as that from the Southern Pole to Davis's Straights.”—The difference between hypocrisy and true devotion is almost immeasurable.

Duos qui sequitur lepores neutrum capit. Lat. Prov. “He who follows two hares is sure to catch neither.”—When the attention of a man is divided between many objects, he rarely attains any of them. He has, according to the English proverb, “too many irons in the fire.”

Durante bene placito. Lat.—“During our good pleasure.”—By this tenure the judges of this country once held their seats, at the will of the sovereign. They are now held more properly, “*Quamdiu se bene gesserint*—As long as they shall conduct themselves well;” that is to say, during life, unless a criminal charge shall be made and proved against them.

Durante vita. Lat.—“During life.”—A clause in letters patent.

Durate & vosmet rebus servate secundis. Lat. VIRG. “Hold and preserve yourselves for better circumstances.”—The hope of better times is the strongest argument which can be used to inspire the drooping resolution.

Durum telum necessitas. Lat. Prov.—“Necessity is an hard weapon.”—It is dangerous to oppose those whom necessity has driven to extremes.

Durum!

Durum ! sed levius fit patientia

Quicquid corrigere est nefas. — Lat. HORACE.

“It is harsh !—But that which it is impossible to correct becomes more light by patience.”

“’Tis hard, but patience must endure,

“And soothe the woes it cannot cure.”

FRANCIS.

Dux fœmina facti. Lat. VIRG.—“A woman was the leader of the deed.”—This is a quotation often used, because it often happens that female spirit takes the lead in the greatest enterprises.

E.

Eau benite de cour. Fr.—“The holy water of the court.”—i. e. Court promises.

Ecce homo. Lat.—“Behold the man.”—The French say, *Il a l'air d'un ecce homo.*—He is in a deplorable condition.

E flamma cibum petere. Lat. TERENCE.—“To get one’s bread out of the fire.”—To obtain a livelihood by the most desperate means.

Eheu ! quam brevibus pereunt ingentia causis. Lat. CLAUDIAN.—“Alas ! by what slight means are great affairs brought to destruction.”—What great events are sometimes brought about from little causes.

Elegit. Law Lat.—“He has chosen.”—A judicial writ directed to the sheriff, empowering him to seize for damages recovered.

Enbarbetté. Fr. Mil. Term.—“Said of a battery when the cannon are higher than the breast wall.”

En Dieu est ma fiance. Fr.—“In God is my trust.”—Motto of the Ir. Earl CARHAMPTON.

En Dieu est tout. Fr.—“In God is every thing.”—Motto of Earl STRAFFORD.

Enfant

Enfant gâté. Fr.—“A spoiled child.”

Enfant trouvé. Fr.—“A foundling.”

Enfants perdus. Fr.—“Lost children.”—Those troops which are stationed at the advanced or dangerous posts; in English termed the *forlorn hope* of the army.

Enfermer la loup dans la bergerie. Fr. Prov.—“To shut up the wolf in the sheep-fold.”—Metaphorically, to patch up a disease.

Enfilade. Fr. Mil. Term.—“A row.”—Where a battery is placed so that it can fire along a pass; it is said to *enfilade* that pass. The troops so placed are *enfiladed*.

En habiles gens. Fr.—“Like able men.”

En flute. Fr.—“A large vessel is said to be *en flute* when she carries only her upper tier of guns; her hold being filled with stores.”—She is then only a transport of greater force.

En masse. Fr.—“In a body.”—*En foule.*—“In a croud.”

En plein jour. Fr.—“In open day.”

En parole je vis. Fr.—“I live in the word.”—Motto of Lord STAWELL.

En suivant la verité. Fr.—“In following truth.”—Motto of the Earl of PORTSMOUTH.

En la rose je fleurie. Fr.—“I flourish in the rose.”—Motto of the Duke of RICHMOND.

En revanche. Fr.—“In return”—“to make amends.”

Entre les deux vins. Fr.—“Between the two wines.”—Neither absolutely drunk or sober.

Entre nous. Fr.—“Between ourselves.”

Eodem collyrio mederi omnibus. Lat.—“To cure all by the same salve.”—To play the quack, and vend a *panacea* for the cure of all disorders.

E O ——— E S

Eo instanti. Lat.—“At that instant.”

Eo nomine. Lat.—“By that name.”—Under that description.

Esperance et Dieu. Fr.—“Hope and God.”—The motto of Lord LOVAINE.

Esperance en Dieu. Fr.—“Hope in God.”—The motto of the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND.

E se finxit velut araneus. Lat.—“He spun from himself like a spider.”—He had nothing to depend on but his own resources.

Esprit de corps. Fr.—“The spirit of a body.”—That zeal for their mutual honour which pervades every collective body, such as the gentlemen of the army, the bar, &c.

Esse quam videri malim. Lat.—“I should wish to be rather than to seem.”—I should prefer to be in fact estimable, than merely to be regarded as such by the world.—Motto of the Ir. Earl WINTERTON.

*Est-ne Dei sedes nisi terra & pontus & aer
Et cælum & virtus. Superos quod quærimus ultra
Jupiter est quodcunque vides quocunque moveris.*

Lat. LUCAN.

“Is there any other seat of the Divinity than the heavens, the sea, and air, the heavens and virtue; why do we seek the God beyond? He is whatever you see; he is wherever you move.”

—This passage is often quoted as containing a sublime idea of the Deity, though falling from the pen of an heathen.

Est quoddam prodire tenus si non datur ultra. Lat. HORACE.—“It is something to proceed thus far, if it is not permitted to go further.”—That industry is to be approved which advances in a certain degree, though it fails of its proposed object.

E S ——— E T

*Est modus in rebus sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.*

Lat. HORACE.

“There is a *medium* in all things. There are certain limits, beyond or at this side of which, propriety cannot exist.”—This is a very popular quotation; it is used to illustrate the position that every virtue consists in the middle. Thus generosity is the middle virtue, of which avarice and prodigality constitute the two extremes.

Esto quod esse videris. Lat.—“Be what you seem to be.”—Motto of Lord SONDES.

Esto perpetua. Lat.—“Be thou perpetual.”—May this institution be permanent.

Esto ut nunc multi dives tibi, pauper amicis. Lat. JUVEN.—“Be, as many in the world now are, rich to yourself, and poor to your friends.”

Esurienti ne occurras. Lat.—“Do not encounter an hungry man.”—Risqué not a contest with desperate necessity.

Et cætera. Lat.—“And the rest.”

Et credis cineres curare sepultos? Lat. VIRG.—“Do you think that the ashes of the dead are to be affected by the affairs or passions of the living.”

Et decus et pretium recti. Lat.—“The ornament and the reward of virtue.”—Motto of the Duke of GRAFTON and Lord SOUTHAMPTON.

Et genus & formam regina pecunia donat. Lat. HORACE.—“All powerful money gives both birth and beauty.”

Et genus & virtus nisi cum re, vilior alga est. Lat. HORACE.—“Both virtue and birth, unless sustained by riches, are held more cheap than the sea-weed.”—This and the preceding maxim, have equally been consecrated by time and truth.

Et

Et nos quoque tela sparsimus. Lat.—“And we too have flung our weapons.”—Motto of Lord RAWDON.

*Et genus & proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi
Vix ea nostra voco.* Lat. OVID.

“For birth and ancestry, and what we have not ourselves atchieved, we can scarcely call our own.”—This is frequently employed as being a just satire on the pride of birth, when not sustained by personal honor.

Et male tornatos incudi reddere versus. Lat. HORACE.—“And to return verses which have been ill-formed to the anvil.”—This is the wise recommendation of this great poet. Modern writers in general are too indolent to have recourse to this species of *forgery*!

Et mihi res, non me rebus, submittere conor. Lat. HORACE.—“I endeavour to make circumstances submit to me, not to submit myself to circumstances.”—This line describes very strongly a mind where firmness and vigour are united.

*Et Phœbo digna locuti
Quique suorum memores alios fecere merendo
Omnibus his niveâ cinguntur tempora vittâ.* Lat. VIRG.

“Those who spoke things worthy of Phœbus (the inspiring God), and those who made men recollect them for their deserts,—all have their temples bound with a snow-white ribbon.”—The poet is describing Elysium, and he assigns this as a distinctive mark to the poetic instructors, and to the benefactors of mankind.

Et minimæ vires frangere quassa valent. Lat. OVID *de Tristibus*.—“A little force will break that which has been cracked before.”—When a man’s spirits are once broken, he is afterwards easily subdued by the slightest occurrence.

E T ——— E X

Et sic de similibus. Lat.—“And so of the like.”—
What is said of this will apply to every thing
similar.

———*Et quæ sibi quisque timebat*
Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.

Lat. VIRGIL.

“And what each man feared for himself was easily borne when it was turned to the destruction of a single wretch!”—The circumstance to which the poet alludes is this—one man out of an army was to be sacrificed, the lot being drawn, each man cheerfully submitted to the decision which removed his individual apprehensions.—Such is human nature.

Et qui nolunt occidere quenquam
Posse volunt.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Even those who do not wish to kill a man, are willing to have that power.”—Such is the spirit of ambition in the human mind that even those wish for an extreme controul over their equals, who are least likely to abuse such power.

Etre pauvre sans etre libre, c'est le pire etat ou l'homme puisse tomber. Fr. ROUSSEAU.—“To be poor without being free, is the worst state into which man can fall.”—Poverty and slavery united, certainly form the worst condition of human existence.

Ex curia. Lat.—“Out of court.”

Ex debito justitiæ. Lat.—“From what is due to justice.”

Ex delicto. Lat.—“From the crime.”

Ex cathedra. Lat.—“From the chair.”—An ordinance, *ex cathedra*, pronounced from high authority.

Excerpta. Lat.—“Extracts.”—Abridged notices taken from a work.

Ex

E X ——— E X

Ex concessio. Lat.—“From what has been granted.”
—Arguments, *ex concessio*, from admissions made by an adversary.

Excitari non hebescere. Lat.—“Spirited, not inactive.”—Motto of Lord WALSINGHAM.

Exeat aula qui vult esse pius. Lat. LUCRET.—
“Let him who will be good retire from court.”
—The satirists of very early days have noticed courts as the hot-beds of immorality.

Exemplo quodcunque malo committitur, ipsi displicet auctori. Lat. JUVENAL.
“Whatever is committed from a bad example is displeasing even to its author.”—We hate those faults in others of which we have ourselves set the example.

Exegi monumentum ære perennius. Lat. HORACE.—
“I have completed a monument more lasting than brass.”—This phrase is justly applied by the poet to his own works. It is now generally used in an ironical sense.

Ex necessitate rei. Lat.—“From the necessity of the case.”—Arising from the urgency of circumstances.

Ex nihilo nihil fit. Lat.—“Nothing can come of nothing.”

Ex officio. Lat.—“By virtue of his office.”—As a matter of duty.

Ex parte. Lat.—“On one side.”—*Ex parte* evidence, that testimony which, as before a grand jury, is delivered in only on the side of the prosecution.

Ex pede Herculem. Lat.—“Judge of the size of the statue of *Hercules* by the foot.”—Decide upon the whole from the specimen which is furnished.

E X ——— F A

Experto crede. Lat.—“Believe one who has experience to justify his opinion.”

Expertus metuit. Lat. HORACE.—“The man who has experience dreads it.”—The original application was to the friendship of the great. The phrase however is often and variously applied.

Expressio unius est exclusio alterius. Lat. Law Maxim.—“The naming of one man is the exclusion of the other.”

*Explorant adversa viros. Perque aspera dura
Nititur ad laudem virtus interrita clivo.*

Lat. SILIUS ITALICUS.

“Adversity tries men; but virtue struggles after fame regardless of the adverse heights.”—The first part of this quotation refers to an axiom which is universally admitted.

Ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius. Lat. Proverb.—“A Mercury is not to be carved out of every wood.”—This corresponds with the homely proverb—“You cannot make a silk purse, &c.”

Extinctus amabitur idem. Lat. HORACE.—“The same man when dead shall be beloved.”—Envy pursues the living. No man can expect to share the honors which are due to merit, until after his decease.

Ex tempore. Lat.—Out of hand—without delay, or loss of time.

Ex uno disce omnes. Lat.—“From one you may learn all.”—From this specimen you may judge of the remainder.

F.

Faber suæ fortunæ. Lat.—The architect of his own fortune.

——Facies

— *Facies non omnibus una,
Non diversa tamen, qualem debet esse sororum.*

Lat. OVID.

“The face was not the same with all. It is not however materially different; the resemblance was such as should appear between sisters.”

—These lines which were originally used to express a family-likeness, are now employed to mark those political circumstances, which from their similitude bespeak the same political parent.

*Facile omnes cum valemus recta consilia
Ægrotis damus. Tu si hic sis aliter sentias.*

Lat. TERENCE.

“We can all, when we are well, give good counsel to the sick. Were you in my place you would feel otherwise.”—We think and feel for others differently from what we should do for ourselves were we in a similar situation.

Facile princeps. Lat.—“The admitted chief.”—
The first man without dispute.

— *Facilis descensus Averni.*

*Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras
Hic labor hoc opus est.*

Lat. VIRGIL.

“The descent into hell is easy, but to recal your steps, and re-ascend to the upper skies, forms the difficulty and the labour.”—The poet speaks of the descent of Æneas into the infernal regions. In its general application, it means that it is much easier for a man to get into, than to extricate himself from any difficulty or danger.

Facinus quos inquinat æquat.

Lat. LUCAN.

“Those whom guilt stains, it equals.”—The expression is nervous and happy. Nothing can be so great a leveller as the mutual consciousness of criminality.

Facit indignatio versus. Lat.—“The verses flow from indignation.”—My strong feelings impel me to write.

Façon de parler. Fr.—“A manner of speaking.”—*C'est ma façon de parler.*—“It is the mode in which I chuse to express myself.”

Fac simile. Lat.—“Do the like.”—A close imitation—An engraved resemblance of a man's hand-writing, &c.

Faire sans dire. Fr.—“To act without ostentation.”—The motto of Lord HOLLAND and of the Earl of ILCHESTER.

Faire mon devoir. Fr.—“To do my duty.”—Motto of the Ir. Earl of RODEN.

Fallentis semita vitæ. Lat. HORACE.—“The deceitful path of life.”

Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis & umbra.

Cum triste sit habitu—vultu & veste severum.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Vice can deceive under the shape and shadow of Virtue, when sad and severe in its dress and countenance.”—Such is the garb and appearance which is generally worn by profound hypocrisy.

Fallitur egregio quisquis sub principe credit

Servitium. Nunquam libertas gratior extat

Quam sub rege pio.

Lat. CLAUDIAN.

“That man is deceived who thinks it slavery to live under an excellent prince.—Never did liberty appear in a more gracious form, than under a pious King.”—This once was poetic incense offered to an Emperor. It is now quoted as an axiom by the advocates for monarchy.

Fare—fac. Lat.—“Speak—do.”—Motto of the Sc. Baron FAIRFAX.

F A ——— F E

*Falsus honor juvat & mendax infamia terret
Quem nisi mendosum & mendacem?*

Lat. HORACE.

“False honor aids, and calumny deters, none but the vicious and the liar.”—The man of spirit and integrity will equally despise the encomium and the aspersion which is built upon falshood.

Fari quæ sentiat. Lat.—“To speak what he thinks.”—The motto of the Earl of OXFORD, and of Lord WALPOLE.

Fas est et ab hoste doceri. Lat.—“It is fair to derive instruction even from an enemy.”—He who avoids the mistakes of a foe, gains from thence the surest advantage.

Favete linguis. Lat.—“Favour by your tongues.”—Give attention whilst the business proceeds.—A solemn admonition repeatedly given whilst the superstitious rites of the Romans were in the act of being performed.

Fax mentis, incendium gloriæ. Lat.—“The torch of the mind is the flame of glory.”—Motto of the Ir. Earl of GRANARD.

Fæx populi. Lat.—“The dregs of the people.”—The Canaille.

Felicitas multos habet amicos. Lat.—“Happiness has many friends.”—All men court the intercourse of the prosperous.

Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum. Lat.—“Happy are they who can learn prudence from the danger of others;”—As they do not purchase it by personal suffering.

Felix qui nihil debet. Lat.—“Happy is the man who owes nothing.”

Felix qui patuit rerum cognoscere causas. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Happy is the man who is skilled in tracing effects up to their causes.”

Felo

F E ——— F I

Felo de se. Law Term.—“ A felon of himself.”—
A person of sound mind who voluntarily puts an
end to his existence.

Femme couverte. Fr.—“ A covered or married wo-
man.”

Femme sole. Fr.—“ A spinster—a woman unmar-
ried.”

Ferme ornée. Fr.—“ A decorated farm.”—A farm
in which, though ornament be introduced, its
useful purposes are not overlooked.

Fertilior seges est alienis semper in agris
Vicinumque pecus grandius uber habet.

Lat. OVID.

“ The crop is always more productive in the
lands of another, and the cattle of our neighbour
are deemed more productive than our own.”—
Such is the nature of man ; most persons are of
opinion that they have not their proper share in
the goods of Fortune.

Festina lente. Lat. Prov.—“ Hasten slowly.”—Do
not let impetuosity betray you into imprudence.
This, by a miserable pun, is taken as the motto
of the ON-SLOW family ; and also of the Irish
Baron DUNSANY.

Festinare nocet, nocet & cunctatio sæpe ;
Tempore quæque suo qui facit, ille sapit.

Lat. OVID.

“ It is injurious to hasten, and delay is also fre-
quently injurious.—That man is wise who does
every thing in its proper time.”—The prudent
man will equally avoid the extremes of tardine-
ss and of precipitation.

Fête champêtre. Fr.—“ A rural feast.”—An enter-
tainment given in the open air.

Fiat. Lat.—“ Let it be done.”—A word used to
signify a peremptory and decisive order.

Fiat

F I ——— F I

Fiat justitia ruat cælum. Lat.—“Let justice be done though the heavens should fall.”—Though ruin should ensue let justice take its course.

Fiat lux. Lat.—“Let there be light.”

Fictæ voluptatis causæ sint proxima veris.

Lat. HOR.

“Let the feigned sources of pleasure be as near as possible to the true.”—This is a judicious advice to poets. In indulging the imagination, let not the departure be too great from probability.

Fide & fortitudine. Lat.—“By faith and fortitude.”
Motto of the Earl of ESSEX.

Fidelité est de Dieu. Fr.—“Fidelity is of God.”—
Motto of the Ir. Visc. POWERSCOURT.

Fide & fiducia. Lat.—“By faith and courage.”—
Motto of the Sc. Earl of ROSEBERRY.

Fidei coticula crux. Lat.—“The cross is the touchstone of faith.”—Motto of Earl CLARENDON, Earl JERSEY, and of the Ir. Earl GRANDISON.

Fidelis ad urnam. Lat.—“Faithful to the ashes.”
Motto of the Irish Baron Sunderlin.

Fidelitur. Lat.—“Faithfully.”—Motto of the Sc. Baron BANFF.

Fideli certa merces. Lat.—“The faithful are certain of their reward.”—Motto of Earl BORINGDON.

Fides probata coronat. Lat.—“Approved faith crowns.”—Motto of the Scotch Earl MARCHMONT.

Fide & amore. Lat.—“By faith and love.”—Motto of the Earl of HERTFORD.

Fidus & audax. Lat.—“Faithful and intrepid.”
Motto of the Irish Baron LISMORE.

Fieri

F I ——— F L

Fieri facias. Law Lat.—“Cause it to be done. —
A judicial writ addressed to the sheriff, empowering him to levy the amount of a debt or damages.

Fille de joie. Fr.—“A daughter of pleasure.”—A prostitute.

Filius nullius. Lat.—“The son of nobody.”—A bastard, so called because by common law he cannot have an inheritance.

Finem respice. Lat.—“Look to the end.”—Motto of Lord CLIFTON.

Finis coronat opus. Lat.—“The end crowns the work.”—It is impossible to decide on the merits of an affair, until it is completely terminated.

Flagrante bello. Lat.—“Whilst the war is raging.”
During hostilities.

Flagranti delicto. Lat.—“In the commission of the crime.”—A person apprehended *flagranti delicto*, with full evidence of his guilt.

Flecti non frangi. Lat.—“To bend not to break.”
Motto of the *Irish* Viscount PALMERSTON.

Flèche, Fr. mil. term.—“An arrow.”—A small fort open to your army, but with a ditch and breast-work towards the enemy. It is so called from its resemblance to the point of that weapon.

Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia limant.

Lat. LUCRET.

“As bees taste of every thing in flow’ry lawns.”
They collect the most precious juices of every flower.—The motto is generally chosen by selectors, who either cull or affect to cull the beauties of many authors.

Fœcundi

Fœcundi calices quem non fecere disertum. Lat. HOR.

"Whom has not the inspiring bowl made eloquent!"—Every man can converse with fluency over his liquor.

Fœnum habet in cornu. Lat. Prov.—"He carries hay upon his horn."—He bears evident signs of madness.

———*Forsan & hæc olim meminisse juvabit*
Durate & rebus vosmet servate secundis.

Lat. VIRG.

"Perhaps the remembrance of these events may prove a source of future pleasure. Endure them therefore, and reserve yourselves for more prosperous circumstances."—A most powerful appeal to companions in adversity.

Forsan miseros meliora sequenter. Lat. VIRG.

"Perhaps a better fate awaits on the afflicted."
A topic of consolation similar to the preceding.

Fortes fortuna juvat. Lat.—"Fortune assists the bold."—Vigorous enterprize is commonly successful.

Forti & fideli nil difficile. Lat.—"Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful."—Motto of the *Irish* Baron MUSKERRY.

Fortis sub forte fatiscet. Lat.—"A brave man will yield to a braver man."—Motto of the *Irish* Earl of UPPER OSSORY.

Fortis cadere, cedere non potest. Lat.—"The brave man may fall, but cannot yield."—Motto of the *Irish* Earl of DROGHEDA.

Fortiter & recte. Lat.—"Courageously and honourably."—Motto of Lord HEATHFIELD.

Fortitur geret crucem. Lat.—"He will bravely support the cross."—Motto of the *Irish* Baron DONAGHMORE.

Forti-

F O ——— F R

Fortitudine & prudentia. Lat.—“ By fortitude and prudence.” Motto of Earl POWIS.

Forte scutum salus ducum. Lat.—“ A strong shield is the safety of commanders.”—Motto of the Irish Earl of CLERMONT. The three first syllables form a pun on the family name, *Fortescue*.

Fortem posce animum. Lat.—“ With for a strong mind.”—Motto of Lord SAY and SELE.

Fortuna multis dat nimium nulli satis. Lat. MART.
“ Fortune gives too much to many, but to none enough.”—No man, be his possessions ever so great, is content with that which he actually possesses.

Fortuna opes auferre non animum potest. Lat. SENECA.—“ Fortune can take away riches, but cannot deprive of mind.”—A man of strong mind rises superior to all the vicissitudes of fortune.

Fortuna sequatur. Lat.—“ Let fortune follow.”—Motto of the Earl of ABERDEEN.

Fortunæ cætera mando. Lat.—“ I commit the rest to fortune.”—I have made the wisest arrangements in my power, but I still know that I am not without the reach of accident.

Foy pour devoir. Fr.—“ Faith for duty.”—Motto of the Duke of SOMERSET.

Foy en tout. Fr.—“ Faith in every thing.”—Motto of the Earl of SUSSEX.

Fraises. Fr.—Pointed stakes used in fortification.

Frans est celare frandem. Lat. Law maxim.—“ It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.”—On such a concealment devolves a share in the guilt. It is, as a lawyer would term it, “ a moral misprision of treason.”

Frangas

F R ——— F U

Frangas non flectas. Lat.—“ You may break but not bend me.”—Motto of the Marquis of STAFFORD.

Fronti nulla fides. Lat.—“ There is no trusting to the countenance.”—We cannot judge by appearances.

Fruges consumere nati. Lat.—“ Men who are only born to devour provisions.”—The worthless who live and die without having rendered a service to society.

Frustra fit per plura, quod fieri potest per pauciora. Lat.—“ That is idly done by many which may be done by a few.”—This maxim, though it may be variously applied, is generally used to enforce the position—that it is better to proceed by negociation than by warfare.

*Fuge magna, licet sub paupere tecto,
Reges & regum vitâ præcurrere amicos.*

Lat. HORACE.

“ Avoid splendor ; in a cottage there may be more real happiness than kings or their favourites enjoy in palaces.”

Fugiendo in media sæpe ruitur fata. Lat. LIVY.—“ By flying, men often meet the very fate which they wish to avoid.”—Prudence is sometimes defeated by chance, and produces the same consequences with rashness.

Fuimus. Lat.—“ We have been.”—Motto of the Earl of AYLESBURY, and of the Scotch Earl ELGIN.

Fuit Ilium. Lat. VIRG.—“ TROY has been.”—That which was the object of contention exists no more.

Functus officio. Lat.—“ Discharged of duty.”—He is *functus officio*—his official power no longer exists.

Fungar

F U ——— G I

———*Fungar vice cotis acutum .*

Reddere quæ ferrum valeat, exors ipsa secandi.

“ I shall perform the office of a whet-stone, which can make other things sharp though it is itself incapable of cutting.”—A didactic writer may instruct others to do that better, which he is himself wholly incapable of performing.

Furor. Lat.—“ A rage.”—*Furor loquendi*, an eagerness for speaking.—*Furor scribendi*, an itch for writing.———*Vide Cacoethes.*

———*Furor arma ministrat.* Lat. VIRG.—“ Their rage supplies them with weapons.”

G.

Gaiété de cœur. Fr.—“ Gaiety of heart.”—Sportiveness.

Gardez bien. Fr.—“ Take care.”—Motto of the Scotch Earl of EGLINGTON.

Gardez la foy. Fr.—“ Keep Faith.”—Motto of Earl POWLETT.

Gardez la foi. Fr.—“ Guard the Faith.” Motto of the Irish Baron KENSINGTON.

Gaudet tentamine virtus. Lat.—“ Virtue rejoices in temptation.”—Motto of Earl DARTMOUTH.

Gaulois. Fr.—“ Old French.”

Gens d'eglise. Fr.—“ Churchmen.”

———*de guerre.* Fr.—“ Military men.”

———*de condition.* Fr.—“ People of rank.”

———*de peu.* Fr.—“ The meaner sort of people.”

Gibier de potence. Fr.—“ Game for the gallows.”—*Anglice, Newgate birds.*

Gloria

Gloria virtutis umbra. Lat.—“Glory is the shadow (i. e. the companion) of virtue.”—Motto of the Irish Baron LONGFORD.

Γνωθι σεαυτον. *Gnothi seauton.* Gr.—“Know thyself.”
A precept at once the most necessary and the most difficult.

Gorge. Fr. military term.—“A strait or narrow pass.”

Goutte a goutte. Fr.—“Drop by drop.”

Gram. loquitur, Dia. vera docet, Rhe. verba colorat, Mu. canit, Ar. numerat, Geo. ponderat, As. docet astra. Lat.—This is a definition given by the schoolmen in verse, to assist the memory, of what are called the seven liberal sciences — “Grammar speaks, *Dialectics* teach the truth, *Rhetoric* gives colouring to our speech, *Music* sings, *Arithmetic* numbers, *Geometry* weighs, and *Astronomy* teaches the knowledge of the stars.”

Græculus æfuriens ad cælum jufferis ibit.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“A poor hungry *Greek*, if you order him, will even go to heaven.”—That is, will attempt a thing the most difficult.—This was the reproach of Imperial Rome to the natives of the Greek provinces who resorted to that metropolis. It has latterly been applied to those supple Frenchmen who swarm in every capital, as in the following lines:

“For every art a starving Frenchman knows,
“And bid him go to hell, to hell he goes.”

Gratis. Lat.—“For nothing.”—Free of cost.”

Gratis dictum. Lat.—“Said for nothing.”—A transitory observation, which makes nothing to the argument.

Gratior ac pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.

Lat. VIRGIL.
 "Even virtue is more fair when it appears in a beautiful person."—Beauty lends a grace even to intrinsic worth. This corresponds in some degree with the aphorism of Queen Elizabeth, "that a good face is the best letter of recommendation."

Gravis ira regum semper. Lat. SENECA.—"The anger of kings is always severe."—Those who possess unlimited power are vindictive from habit.

Grossiereté. Fr.—"Grossness."—Rudeness in conversation.

Gaudetque viam fecisse ruinâ. Lat. LUCAN.—"He rejoices to have made his way by ruin."—This is the character given by the poet to Cæsar. It will equally suit any other ambitious despot, who in the pursuit of his object is regardless of the havock which he may occasion amongst the human race.

Guerre à mort. Fr.—"War till death,"

Guerre à Poutrance. Fr.—"War to the uttermost."—Two phrases which it is to be hoped posterity will remember only as having disgraced the close of the 18th century.

Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed sæpe cadendo. Lat. Prov.—"The drop hollows the stone not by its force but by the frequency of its falling."—That may be done by gradual effort, which is not to be accomplished by sudden violence.

Habeas corpus. Law Lat.—“ You may have the body.”—A writ by which a person confined may have his body and cause removed before a superior jurisdiction.

Habemus luxuriam atque avaritiam, publice egestatem privatim opulentiam. Lat. SALLUST.—“ We have luxury and avarice, public debt and private opulence.”—This is the description of Rome, put by the historian in the mouth of CATO. It will bear a modern application.

Habemus confitentem reum. Lat. CICERO.—“ We have before us a criminal who confesses his guilt.”

Hæ nuge in seria ducent mala. Lat.—“ These trifles will lead into serious mischief.”—That which is considered as mere sport, may have a ruinous tendency.

Hæ tibi erunt artes. Lat. VIRG.—“ These shall be thy arts.”—These are the pursuits to which you should direct your attention.

*Hæ tibi erunt artes, pacisque imponere morem
Parcere subiectis & debellare superbos.*

Lat. VIRGIL.

“ These shall be thy arts, to impose the conditions of peace, to spare the lowly, and pull down the proud.”—This is the character of a beneficent conqueror.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. Lat. VIRG.—“ It will be pleasing to recollect these things hereafter.” There is a melancholy pleasure in the recollection of past misfortunes.

Hæret lateri lethalis arundo. Lat. VIRGIL.—“The deadly arrow still sticks in his side.”—Applied to persons continually pursued by their passions or remorses.

Hæc generi incrementa fides. Lat.—“This faith will furnish new increases to our race.”—This faith will be of service to our descendants.—
Motto of Viscount TOWNSHEND.

Hanc veniam petimus damusque vicissim. Lat. HORACE.—“We give this privilege and receive it in turn.”—This line is applied and is particularly applicable to authors who, as none of their works can attain perfection, should be mutually indulgent. It is scarcely necessary to remark how much the reverse of this prevails in practice!

Haro. Fr.—“Hue and cry.”

*Haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat
Res angusta domi.* Lat. JUVENAL.
“Those rise with difficulty whose virtues or talents are encumbered or depressed by poverty.” This is a maxim which cannot be rendered more clear by any periphrase.

Haud passibus æquis. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Not with equal steps.”—This which was used literally by the poet to mark the unequal paces with which *Æneas* and his infant son *Julus* issued from burning Troy, is now metaphorically applied to two men who pursue the same object, but with powers of attainment altogether different.

Hauteur. Fr.—“Height.”—Metaphorically used
“Haughtiness.”

Haut et bon. Fr.—“Great and good.”—Motto of the *Irisb* Viscount DONERAILE.

Haut goût. Fr.—“High flavour.”—As in venison, &c. long kept. By the vulgar it is used to denote an approach to putrescency.

Heu!

H E ——— H I

Heu! quam difficile est crimen non prodere vultu?

Lat. OVID.—“Alas! how difficult it is to prevent the countenance from betraying our guilt?”

Heu! totum triduum. Lat. TERENCE.—“What! three whole days.”—Can you be absent from your mistress for such a term?—A satire on the impatience of lovers.

Hic est aut nusquam quod quærimus. Lat.—“What we seek is either here or no where;”—In our search after happiness we miss the good which is immediately before us, and direct enquiries to that which either does not exist, or is unattainable.

Hic et ubique. Lat.—“Here and there and every where.”—Used to mark a perpetual change of place.

—*Hic murus abeneus esto
Nil conscire sibi nulla pallescere culpa.*

Lat. HORACE.

“Let this be thy brazen wall of defence, to be conscious of no guilt, nor to turn pale on any charge.”—These often-quoted lines import in substance—“That the consciousness of innocence forms our best security.”

Hic finis fandi. Lat.—“Here was an end to the discourse,”—or, Here let the conversation terminate.

Hic niger est; hunc tu Romane caveto. Lat. HOR.

“That man is of a black character; do you, Roman, beware of him.”—This quotation is frequently used as a conclusion after summing up a man’s bad qualities.

—*Hic vivimus ambitiosa*

Paupertate omnes.

—Lat. JUVENAL.

“We all live here in a state of ostentatious poverty.”—With most men it is the business of their life to conceal their wants.

Hiera picra. Greek.—“The sacred bitter.”—A medicine well known.

*Hi motus animorum atque hæc certamina tanta,
Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescent.*

Lat. VIRGIL.

“These movements of their souls and these violent contests will cease and be repressed only by throwing a little dust.”—This is used by the poet when speaking of a conflict between two swarms of bees. It is applied in a different sense to the contests of the ambitious, where the most powerful are subdued by the emphatic operation of “*Dust to dust, &c.*”

Hinc illæ lacrymæ. Lat.—“From hence proceed those tears.”—This is the secret or remote cause of the discontents which have been expressed.

Hoc age. Lat.—“Do or mind this.”—Attend without distraction to the object immediately before you.

Hoc erat in votis. Lat. HORACE.—“This was in my wishes.”—This was the chief or immediate object of my desire.

—*Hoc est vivere bis*

Vita posse priore frui.

Lat. MARTIAL.

“It is to live twice when you can enjoy the recollection of your former life.”

“When years no more of active life retain,

“’Tis youth renewed to laugh them o’er again.”

Hoc

Hoc fonte derivata clades

In patriam, populumque fluxit. Lat. HORACE.—

“From this source has the destruction flowed, which has o’erwhelmed the country and the people.”—Used to mark the person who has originated, or the circumstance which has occasioned any great political mischief.

Hodie mihi, cras tibi. Lat.—“To-day to me, to-morrow it belongs to you.”—A phrase very happily descriptive of the vicissitude of human affairs.

Homo homini lupus. Lat.—ERASMUS. “Man is a wolf to man.”—The human race have been preying on each other, ever since the creation.

Homo homini aut Deus aut lupus. Lat.—ERASMUS. “Man is to man either a god or a wolf.” Nothing can be more contrasted than the human character. The benevolence of some consoles and relieves, whilst the persecution of others destroy their fellow-men.

Homo sum, & humani a me nil alienum puto. Lat. TERENCE.—“I am a man, and nothing which relates to man can be foreign to my bosom.”—This is the strong phrase of a philanthropist, which, it is to be feared, is less frequently felt than it is quoted.

Homo multarum literarum. Lat.—“A man of many letters.”—A person endowed with various learning.

Honesta quædam scelera successus facit. Lat. SENECA.—“Success makes some species of wickedness appear honourable.”—This cannot be better illustrated than by the English epigram.

“Treason does never prosper, what’s the reason?
“That if it prospers none dare call it treason.”

Honestā quam splendida. Lat.—“How splendid are things honorably obtained.”—Motto of the Irish Visct. BARRINGTON.

Honi soit qui mal y pense. Old French.—“Evil be to him that evil thinks.”—The motto of the kings of Great Britain.

Honor virtutis præmium. Lat.—“Honour is the reward of virtue.”—This is an adage not often verified. It forms the motto of Lord BOSTON, and Earl FERRERS.

Hora e sempre. Ital.—“It is always time.”—The motto of Earl POMFRET.

Hotel Dieu. Fr.—“The house of God.”—A common name in France for an hospital.

Huic versatile ingenium sic pariter ad omnia fuit, ut natum ad id unum diceret, quodcunque ageret.

Lat. LIVY.—“This man’s parts were so convertible to all uses, that you would pronounce him to be born for that, whatever he was doing.”—This is the character of the elder CATO.

Humani nihil alienum. Lat.—“Nothing is foreign to me, which relates to man.”—Motto of Earl TALBOT.

Humanum est errare. Lat.—“It is the lot of humanity to err.”—This phrase was happily seized by a poet when he at the same time availed himself of the contrast.

“To err is human, to forgive divine.”

I.

Ibidem.—Ibid. Lat.—In the same place.—A note of reference.

Ibit eo quo vis, qui zonam perdidit. Lat. HORACE.

“He will go where you will who has lost his purse.”—Poverty incites men to the most desperate actions,

Idem

I D———I L

———*Idem velle & idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est.* Lat. SALLUST.—“To wish for and reject things with similar feelings is the only foundation of friendship.”—True friendship can only spring from perfect sympathy.

———*I demens! & sævas curre per Alpes Ut pueris placeas & declamatio fias.* Lat. JUV.
“Go mad man! rush over the wildest Alps that you may please children, and be made the subject of declamation.”—Go desperate man and encounter the severest hazards, to be rewarded only by the most trivial consolations.

Id maximè quemque decet quod est cujusque suum maxime. Lat. CICERO.—“That best becomes every man, which is more particularly his own,” or in other and coarser words, which he is *best at*.

Idoneus homo. Lat.—“A fit man.”—A man of known ability.

Ignoramus. Lat. “We are ignorant.”—This is the phrase of a grand jury when they see no cause why the prisoner or defendant should be put upon his trial.—The phrase is *plural*, but is also used to denote a man who shews a *singular* want of information.

Ignorantia non excusat legem. Law Lat.—“The ignorance of the individual does not prevent the operation of the law.”—Every man in these kingdoms is subject to the penalty of laws which perhaps have never been duly promulgated.

Ignoscito sæpe alteri nunquam tibi. Lat.—Of the same purport with the following quotation:

Ignoscas aliis multa, nil tibi. Lat. AUSON.—“You should forgive many things in others, but nothing in yourself.”

Il a la mer a boire. Fr.—“He has to drink up the sea.”—He has entered on a prodigious enterprize.

Il aboye tout le monde. Fr. Prov.—“He snarls at every body.”

Il a le vin mauvais. Fr.—“He is quarrelsome when in his cups.”

Il a de l'esprit comme quatre. Fr. Prov.—“He has as much wit as four men.”—A vulgar mode of describing a superior genius.

Il conduit bien sa barque. French Proverb.—“He steers his boat well.”—He knows how to make his way through the world.

Il en fait ses choux gras. Fr. Prov.—“He thereby makes his cabbage fat.”—He feathers his nest by it.

Il est comme l'oiseau sur la branche. Fr. Proverb.—“He is like the bird on the branch.”—His disposition is too wavering.

Il est plus aisé d'être sage pour les autres, que pour soi-même. Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—“It is more easy to be wise for other persons than for ourselves.”—We can judge with more coolness where our own feelings are not immediately concerned.

Il faut attendre le boiteux. French Proverb.—“It is necessary to wait for the lame man.”—This news is doubtful, we must wait for the truth, which comes haltingly behind.

Iliacos intra muros peccatur & extra. Lat. HORACE.
“They sin both within and without the walls of Troy.”—There are faults to be found on both sides.

Ille dolet vere quæ sine teste dolet. Lat. MART.
“She grieves sincerely, who grieves unseen.”—Before company her grief may partake of affectation.

Ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema. Lat.
 JUVENAL.—“One man meets an infamous punishment for that crime which confers a diadem upon another.”—One murderer for instance ascends a throne, whilst another mounts a scaffold.

*Ille fuit vitæ Mario modus, omnia passo
 Quæ peior fortuna potest; omnibus uso
 Quæ melior.* Lat. LUCAN.

“Such was the complexion of the life of *Marius*, that he had suffered the worst inflictions of Fortune, and enjoyed her choicest blessings.”—He had led that life of vicissitude which alone can prepare a man equally to meet prosperity or adversity.

*Ille igitur nunquam direxit brachia contra
 Torrentem, nec civis erat qui libera posset
 Verba animi proferre & vitam impendere vero.* Lat. JUVENAL.

“He never was that citizen who would attempt to swim against the torrent, who would freely deliver his opinion and devote his life for the truth.”—This is an admirable description, though in negative terms, of the qualities of a good patriot.

—*Ille potens sui
 Lætusque degit, cui in diem
 Dixisse VIXI; cras vel atrâ
 Nube polum pater occupato
 Vel sole puro non tamen irritum
 Quodcunque retro est efficiet.* Lat. HORACE.

“That man lives happy and in command of himself, who from day to day can say *I have lived*. Whether clouds obscure, or the sun illumine the following day, that which is past is beyond recal.”—That man who has lived for beneficent purposes, and laid up a store of good actions, has little to fear from any change, whilst “all is peace within.” *Illæso*

Illæso lumine solem. Lat.—“With sight unhurt to view the sun.”—This is the quality ascribed to the eagle.—It has been assumed as his motto by Lord LOUGHBOROUGH.

*Illud amicitiae sanctum ac venerabile nomen,
Nunc tibi pro vili sub pedibusq. jacet.*

Lat. OVID.

“The sacred and venerable name of friendship is now by you trodden upon and despised.”—You have perfidiously burst those bonds of friendship by which we were united.

Il n'a pas inventé la poudre. Fr. Prov.—“He was not the inventor of gun-powder.”—He is no conjurer.

Il n'appartient qu'aux grands hommes d'avoir des grands défauts. Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—“It belongs only to great men to possess great defects.”—Such defects are palliated at least, where great qualities can be pleaded as a set-off.

Il n'a ni bouche ni éperon. Fr. Prov.—“He has neither mouth nor spur.”—He has neither wit nor courage.

Il n'est sauce que d'appétit. Fr. Prov.—“Hunger is the best sauce.”

Il ne sait sur quel piè danser. Fr. Prov.—“He knows not on which leg to dance.”—He is at his wit's ends.

Il n'y a point au monde un si pénible métier que celui de se faire un grand nomme; la vie s'achève que l'on a, à peine ébauché son ouvrage. Fr. LA BRUYERE.—“There is not in the world so difficult an employ as that of getting a great name.—Life is closed, when the task has scarcely been begun.”

Il sent de fagot. Fr. Prov.—“He smells of the faggot”—which is to burn him as an heretic.

Il volto sciolto, gli pensieri stretti. Ital. Prov.—“The countenance open, but the thoughts strictly confined.”—This is the difficult maxim so strongly recommended by Lord CHESTERFIELD. It is certain that the man who can assume an apparent frankness, and keep his opinion at the same time in sullen reserve, is fit for a politician,—or any thing else.

Il y a anguille sous roche. Fr. Prov.—“There is an eel under the rock.”—There is a mystery in the affair.

Il y a des gens a qui la vertu sied presque aussi mal que la vice. Fr. BQUHOURS.—“There are some persons on whom virtue sits almost as ill as vice.”—There are those who detract from the intrinsic dignity of virtue, by their affectation of arrogance or austerity.

Il y a encore de quoi glaner. Fr. Prov.—“There is something yet to be gleaned.”—The subject is not wholly exhausted.

Imitatores! servum pecus. Lat. HORACE.—“Ye imitators! a vile herd.”—Addressed to servile copyists, who shew at once their meanness and their weakness by living on the borrowed spoils of others.

Imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique. Lat. HORACE.—“Riches either serve or govern the possessor.”—They are advantageous or hurtful according to the uses to which they are turned.

Imperium facile iis artibus retinetur quibus initio partum est. Lat. SALLUST.—“Power is easily retained by those means by which it was acquired.”—It is generally gained by conciliation, and kept whilst that is continued. It is lost by oppression and intolerance.

Imperium

I M ——— I N

Imperium in imperio. Lat.—“A government existing in another government.”—An establishment existing under, but wholly independent of a superior establishment. An arrangement where the clashing interests must inevitably lead to confusion.

Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis? Lat. VIRGIL.—“Oh, wretched love! to what do you not impel the human breast?”—To what excesses do you not drive that heart, of which you have once taken the possession.

Improbis aliena virtus semper formidolosa est. Lat. SALLUST.—“To the wicked the virtue of other men is ever formidable.”—They dread that which lowers them by comparison, and hate the excellence to which they cannot aspire.

Impromptu.—“In readiness.”—A witticism made out of hand.

In causa facili, cuius licet esse disertis.

Lat. OVID.

“In an easy cause, any man may be eloquent.”—The most indifferent orator may assume a triumphant air when he occupies “the vantage ground.”

—*Incedimus per ignes*

Suppositos cineri doloso.

Lat. HORACE.

“We tread on fires which are merely covered by deceitful ashes.”—We have subdued the obvious, but not the lurking danger.

Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim. Lat.

Prov.—“He falls into *Scylla* in struggling to escape *Charybdis*.”—The one was a rock and the other a whirlpool in the sea which divides Italy from Sicily.—When endeavouring to avoid one danger or mistake, we too frequently fall into another.

In

In commendam.—This phrase of modern Latin is used to denote a person "*commended*" or recommended to the care of a living whilst the church is vacant. It is used by a fiction to permit a bishop to retain the profits of a living within his own diocese.

In curia. Lat.—"In the court."

Indignante invidia florebit justus. Lat.—"The just man will flourish in despite of envy."—Motto of Ir. E. GLENDORE.

In cœlo quies. Lat.—"There is rest in heaven."—The motto generally inscribed in an escutcheon.

Inde iræ. Lat.—"Hence proceed those resentments."

Indocti discant, ament meminisse periti. Lat.—"Let the unskilful learn, and let the learned improve their recollection."—This is a motto frequently prefixed to works of a general and useful tendency.

In esse. Lat.—"In being."

Inest sua gratia parvis. Lat.—"Even little things have their peculiar grace."

In flagranti delicto. Lat.—"In the apparent guilt."—Taken in the very commission of the crime.

In foro conscientiae. Lat.—"Before the tribunal of conscience."—In a man's own conviction of what is equitable.

Ingens telum necessitas. Lat. SENECA.—"Necessity is a powerful weapon."—To provoke a needy man is to encounter with desperation.

Ingenium res adversæ nudare solent, celare secundæ. Lat. HOR.—"In adversity those talents are called forth, which are concealed by prosperity."

Ingenuas

——— *Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes*

Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros. Lat. OVID.

“To have studied carefully the liberal arts is the surest mode of refining the grossness, and subduing the harshness of the human mind.”

Ingratum si dixeris omnia dicis. [Lat.—“If you pronounce a man ungrateful, you say all that can be urged against him.”—Ingratitude is the Aaron’s rod, which swallows up and comprizes in itself all the lesser vices.

In ferrum pro libertate ruebant. Lat.—“For freedom they rushed upon the sword.”—Motto of Earl LEICESTER.

In hoc signo vinces. Lat.—“In this sign thou shalt conquer.”—This was the motto assumed by the Emperor CONSTANTINE after having seen a Cross in the air which he considered as the preface of victory. Motto of Lord ANNALY and of the Ir. Earl of ARRAN.

In hoc signo spes mea. Lat.—“In this sign is my hope.”—Motto of the Ir. Viscount TAAFFE.

Iniqua nunquam regna perpetua manent. Lat. SENECA.—“Authority founded on, or maintained by injustice, is never of long duration.”—This is one of the maxims which Seneca would retract were he to revive in the eighteenth century.

Iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefero. Lat.—“I prefer the most unjust peace to the justest war.”—The horrors of war are so numerous and so afflicting, that peace should, at all times, be purchased at any price, short of national dishonour.

In medias res. Lat. HORACE.—“Into the midst of things.”—Spoken generally of an author who rushes abruptly and without preparation into his subject.

I N ——— I N

In nova fert animus. Lat.—“My mind leads me to discuss new topics.”—This is an hemistich: the following is the complete line.

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas. Lat. OVID.—“I am inclined to speak of bodies changed into new forms.”—I am now to dwell on transformations or changes of a most singular nature.

Inopem copia fecit. Lat.—“His plenty made him poor.”—His copiousness of ideas retarded and embarrassed his language.

In pace leones, in prælio cervi.—“In peace they are lions, in the battle deer.”—They are blusters and cowards.

In perpetuam rei memoriam. Lat.—“To perpetuate the memory of the thing.”—An inscription generally found upon pillars, &c. raised to commemorate any particular incident.

In pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium. Lat. PLAUTUS.—“We sling our sayings into a cask bored through.”—Our advice is wholly thrown away in that quarter.

In petto. Ital.—“Kept back.”—Held in reserve.

In propria persona. Lat.—“In his own person.”—In personal attendance.

In puris naturalibus. Lat.—“In a purely natural state.”—i. e. Stark naked.

Inquinat egregios adjuncta superbia mores. Latin. CLAUDIAN.—“The best manners are stained by the addition of pride.”—Even virtue itself is disgusting in a severe and haughty garb.

Insanire paret certo ratione modoque. Lat. HORACE.—“He appears to be mad according to a certain mode and manner.”—He has much method in his madness.

I N ——— I N

In se magna ruunt. Lat. LUCAN.—“Great things are apt to rush against each other.”—Two great powers are naturally inclined to jealousy, and from thence to hostilities.

Insita hominibus natura violentiæ resistere. Lat. TACITUS.—“To resist violence is implanted in the nature of man.”—The most degraded people will be aroused to action, when oppression has reached to a certain degree.

In te Domine speravi. Lat.—“In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.”—Motto of the Sc. Earl of STRATHMORE.

Integer vitæ scelerisque purus

Non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu. Lat. HORACE.

“The man who is pure of life, and unconscious of guilt, wants not the aid of Moorish bows and darts.”—In most situations of life, the consciousness of innocence is our best shield and our firmest security.

Integra mens augustissima possessio. Lat.—“A mind fraught with integrity is the most august possession.”—Motto of the Irish Lord BLAYNEY.

In tenui labor, sed tenuis non gloria. Lat.—“The labour was bestowed on a small object, but the fame of the atchievement was not the less.”—To do little things well, is in some cases highly honourable.

Inter arma leges silent. Lat.—“The laws are silent in the midst of arms.”—During the violence of hostility but little attention is paid to the precepts of justice.

Inter nos. Lat.—“Between ourselves.”

Interdum lacrymæ pondera vocis habent. Lat. OVID.—“Tears are sometimes equal in weight to words.”—The poet might have said that they are in general of more effect.

Interdum

I N ——— I N

Interdum populus recte videt. Lat.—“The people sometimes see aright.”—They are occasionally deceived and misled; but they as often can judge, and with sound discretion.

In terrorem. Lat.—“In terror.”—As a warning.

Intra fortunam quisque debet manere suam.

Lat. OVID.

“Every man should confine himself within the bounds of his own fortune.”

In transitu. Lat.—“On the passage.”—Goods *in transitu* are goods consigned by one person to another, and which have not yet reached the consignee.

Intus & in cute novi hominem. Lat. PERSIUS.—“I know the man internally and externally.”—I have a thorough knowledge of his character.

In utroque fidelis. Lat.—“Faithful in both.”—The motto of the Sc. Visc. FALKLAND.

Invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni

Tormentum majus.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“The Sicilian tyrants never devised a greater punishment than envy.”—The bull of *Perillus*, or the dungeon of *Dionysius*, the author means to say, were comparatively slight inflictions.

Invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis.

Lat. HORACE.

“The envious man grows lean at the success of his neighbour.”—Nothing can exceed the pining of envy, under the supposition that a rival may possibly succeed.

In vino veritas. Lat.—“There is truth in wine.”—It extracts secrets from the reserved, and puts the habitual liar off his guard.

Invitum sequitur honor. Lat.—“Honour follows him against his inclination.”—Motto of the Ir. Marquis of DONEGALL.

I N ——— J A

Invita Minerva. Lat.—“*Minerva* (the goddess of wisdom) being unwilling.”—The work was brought forth, *invita Minerva*, without any aid from genius or from taste.

In vitium ducet culpæ fuga. Lat. HORACE.—The avoiding of one fault sometimes leads into another.”—Thus aversion from prodigality may gradually lead into avarice.

Ipse dixit. Lat.—“He said it himself.”—On his *ipse dixit*—on his sole assertion.

Ipso facto. Lat.—“In the fact itself.”—By the fact when it shall appear.

Ipso jure. Lat.—“By the law itself.”—By the law when it shall be pronounced.

Ira furor brevis est. Lat. HORACE.—“Anger is a short madness.”—All the mischiefs of madness may be produced by a momentary passion.

——— *Ira quæ tegitur nocet;*

Professa perdunt odia vindictæ locum.

Lat. SENECA.

“Concealed resentment alone is dangerous. Hatred, when declared, loses its opportunity of revenge.”

Ita finitima sunt falsa veris, ut in præcipitem locum non debeat se sapiens committere. Lat. CICERO.

“Falshood borders often so nearly on the truth, that a wise man should not trust himself on the precipice.”—He should be cautious of being deceived by appearances.

Ita me Dii ament ast ubi sim nescio. Lat. TERENCE.

“As God shall judge me I know not where I am.”—I am so confounded that I know not what to do or say.

J.

Jactitatio. Lat.—“A boasting.”—Jactitation of marriage is cognizable in the ecclesiastical court.

Jacta

J A———J O

Jacta est alea. Lat.—“The die is cast.”—I have put every thing to venture, and I now must stand the hazard.

J'ai bonne cause. Fr.—“I have a good cause.”—Motto of the Marquis of BATH.

Jamais arriere. Fr.—“Never behind.”—Motto of the Sc. Earl of SELKIRK.

Jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit. Lat. HORACE.—“The hungry stomach seldom despises vulgar fare.”—Or, as it may be differently translated, “The stomach which is seldom hungry, holds vulgar fare in contempt.”

Je le tiens. Fr.—“I hold it.”—Motto of Lord AUDLEY.

Je n'oublierai jamais. Fr.—“I shall never forget.”—The motto of the Earl of BRISTOL.

Je ne cherche qu'un. Fr.—“I seek but for one.”—Motto of the Earl of NORTHAMPTON.

Je pense. Fr.—“I think.”—Motto of the Sc. Earl of WEMYSS.

Je suis pret. Fr.—“I am ready.”—Motto of the Ir. Earl FARNHAM.

Jeu d'esprit. Fr.—“A play of wit.”—A witticism.

Jeu de main, jeu de vilain. Fr.—“Practical tricks belong only to the lowest classes.”—No gentleman should deal in bears play.

Jeu de mots. Fr.—“A play on words.”

Jeu de theatre. Fr.—Stage-trick, attitude, &c.

Jeune on conserve pour la vieillesse: vieux on epargne pour la mort. Fr. LA BRUYERE.—“When young, men lay up for old age; when aged, they hoard for death.”—It is in the nature of parsimony to confirm itself and to increase.

Joco di mano, joco villano. Prov. Ital.—This is precisely in its meaning similar to the French proverb quoted above.—“*Jeu de main,*” &c.

J O ——— J U

Jour de ma vie. Fr.—“The day of my life.”—
Motto of Earl DELAWAR.

Jucunda atque idonea dicere vitæ. Lat. HORACE.
“To describe whatever is pleasant and proper
in life.”—This line well describes the duty of
the didactic poet.

Jucundi acti labores. Lat. CICERO.—The labours
and difficulties through which we have passed
are pleasing to the recollection.

Jucundum & carum sterilis facit uxor amicum. Lat.
JUVENAL.—“A barren wife will always pro-
duce a pleasant and engaging friend.”—This is
spoken in derision of the will-hunters; a race
every where common and despicable; and who
pay their court more assiduously, where there is
no expectation of an heir.

Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur. Lat.—“The
Judge is found guilty when a criminal is ac-
quitted.”—This is to be understood as applying
only where prejudice or corruption has dictated
the sentence.

Judicium parium, aut leges terræ. Lat.—“The
judgment of our peers, or the law of the land.”
It is only by these, according to *magna charta*,
that an Englishman can be condemned.—This
quotation from the Great Charter was adopted
as his motto by the first Lord CAMDEN.

Judicium Dei. Lat.—“The judgment of God.”—
This was the name given by our ancestors to
the *ordeal*, i. e. walking blindfold over red-
hot plough-shares, &c. which has been long
since disused.

Jugulare mortuos. Lat.—“To stab the dead.”—
To exercise superfluous cruelty.

Jure divino. Lat.—“By divine Law.”—This is the
tenure by which, according to the high flying to-
ries, the Kings of Great Britain hold their crowns
without reference to the will of the people.

J U ——— L A

Jus civile. Lat.—“The Civil Law.”—The Law of many European nations, and of some of our courts, particularly the Ecclesiastical, founded on the Code of JUSTINIAN.

Jus gentium. Lat.—“The Law of nations.”

Jus summum sæpe summa est malitia. Lat.—Law enforced to strictness sometimes becomes the severest injustice.

Justitiæ soror fides. Lat.—“Truth is the sister of justice.”—Motto of Lord THURLOW.

*Justum & tenacem propositi virum
Non civium arder prava jubentium
Non vultus instantis tyranni
Mente quatit solidâ.*

Lat. HORACE.

“The man who is just and firm to his purpose will not be shaken from his fixed resolution, either by the mis-directing ardor of his fellow-citizens or by the threats of an imperious tyrant.”—This passage is often and properly quoted.—It offers the finest picture of a statesman whose calmness and perseverance can equally resist the excesses of popular tumult, and the menaces of an arbitrary sovereign.

Justus propositi tenax. Lat.—“The just man is steady to his purpose.”—The motto of Lord CHEDWORTH.

Juvenile vitium regere non posse impetum. Lat. SENECA.—“It is the fault of youth that it cannot govern its own violence.”—It either knows not, or will not consider where the danger lies.

L.

Labitur & labetur omne volubilis ævum. Lat. HORACE.—“The stream still flows, and will continue to flow for every age.”

Labor ipse voluptas. Lat.—“The labor itself is a pleasure.”—Motto of Lord KING.

L A ——— L A

Labor omnia vincit. Lat.—“Labor conquers every thing.”—There are few difficulties which will not yield to perseverance.

Laborum dulce lenimen. Lat. HOR.—“The sweet solace of our labours.”—The appellation is given by the poet to his favourite study.

La confiance fournit plus à la conversation que l'esprit. Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—“Confidence is, in general, found to furnish more to conversation than wit or talent.”

La cour ne rend pas content; mais elle empêche qu'on ne le soit ailleurs. Fr. LA BRUYERE.—“The Court does not make a man happy; but its habits prevent a man from enjoying happiness elsewhere.”—He who has long been busied in ambitious pursuits, can find little pleasure in quiet and retirement.

La faim chasse le loup du bois. Fr. Prov.—“Famine drives the wolf from the wood.”—According to the English Proverb—Hunger breaks through stone walls.

L'Affaire s'achemine. Fr.—“The business is going forward.”

La faveur met l'homme au dessus de ses égaux, & sa chute au dessous. Fr. LA BRUYERE.—“Favour places a man above his equals, and his fall or disgrace beneath them.”

La libéralité consiste moins à donner beaucoup qu'à donner à propos. Fr. LA BRUYERE.—“Liberality does not consist so much in giving a great deal, as in giving seasonably.”

La maladie sans maladie. Fr.—“The disease without a disease.”—The hypochondriac distemper.

La moquerie est souvent une indigence d'esprit. Fr. LA BRUYERE.—“Jesting in some cases, only proves a want of understanding.”

L'Amour

L A ——— L A

*L'Amour soumet la terre, assujettit les cieux,
Les rois sont à ses pieds—il gouverne les dieux.*

Fr. CORNEILLE.

“Love rules o’er the earth and controuls the heavens—kings are at his feet, and gods are his subjects.”—This extravagant flight, as it may be supposed, is seldom quoted but in the way of ridicule.

Language des halles. Fr.—“The language of the markets.”—Billingsgate.

La Mort est plus aisée à supporter sans y penser que la pensée de la mort sans peril. Fr. PASCAL.—

“Death is itself more easy when it comes without previous reflection, than the thought of death even without the danger.”

La Patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux. Fr.

J. J. ROUSSEAU.—“Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.”—Men are generally meliorated by suffering.

La Philosophie qui nous promet de nous rendre heureux nous trompe.—“Philosophy which promises to render us happy, deceives us.”

L’argent est un bon serviteur & un méchant maître.

Fr. BOUHOURS.—“Money is a good servant, but a bad master.”—It is useful when well employed—it is mischievous when men devote themselves wholly to its acquisition.

L’Art de vaincre est celui de mépriser la mort. Fr.

M. de SIVRY.—“The art of conquering is that of despising death.”—This stern maxim, so worthy the old republic of *Rome*, had its origin previous to the establishment of the new republic of France.—It has been however evidently in the contemplation of the new republicans.

Lapsus linguæ. Lat.—“A slip of the tongue.”

La

I. A ——— L E

La silence est la vertu de ceux qui ne sont pas sages.
Fr. BOUHOURS.—“ Silence is the virtue, or the best quality of the foolish.”—If it does not remove; it at least conceals their deficiency.

Latet anguis in herba. Lat.—“ There is a snake concealed in the grass.”—There is a lurking danger before you, which you do not immediately perceive.

Latitat. Law. Lat.—“ He lurks.”—A writ of summons issuing from the King’s Bench, which by a fiction states the defendant to be in a state of concealment.

Laudari a viro laudato. Lat.—“ To be praised by a man, himself deserving of praise.”—This is certainly the most valuable species of commendation.

Laudato ingentia rura—exiguum colito. Lat. HORACE.—“ Bestow your praise upon large domains, but your preference on a small estate.”—The latter to a contented mind is likely to produce the greater share of happiness.

Laudator temporis acti. Lat. HORACE.—“ A praiser of the times which are past.”—An old man who commends nothing but what he has seen in his earlier days.

Laus Deo. Lat.—“ Praise be to God.”—Motto of Sc. Viscount ARBUTHNOT.

La vertu n’iroit pas si loin, si la vanité ne lui tenoit compagnie. Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—“ Virtue would not go so far, if vanity did not bear it company.”—We are forwarded in our best actions by a secret wish to gain the good opinion of others.

Le beau monde. Fr.—“ The gay or fashionable world.”

L E ——— L E

Le bonheur ou le malheur des hommes ne dépend pas moins de leur humeur que de la fortune. Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—“The good or bad fortune of men depends as much on their own disposition, as on chance.”

Le bonheur ou le malheur vont d'ordinaire a ceux qui ont le plus de l'un ou de l'autre. Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—“Good and bad fortune are found severally to visit those who have the most of the one or the other.”—The prosperous man has in general nothing but lucky additions; whilst those in adversity, find only new visitations of misfortune.

Le dessous de cartes. Fr.—“The lower side of the cards.”—*Il est au dessous des cartes*—he sees the faces of the cards. He is in the secret.

Les cartes sont brouillées. Fr.—“The cards are mixed.”—There is a violent misunderstanding.

Le diable est aux vaches. Fr.—“The devil is in the cows.”—There is the devil to pay.

Les consolations indiscretes ne font qu'aigrir les violentes afflictions. Fr. ROUSSEAU.—“Consolation, when improperly administered, does but irritate the affliction.”

Les grands hommes ne se bornent jamais dans leur desseins. Fr. BOUHOURS.—“Great men never limit themselves in their plans.”—They extend them beyond the reach of ordinary capacities.

Le bon temps viendra. Fr.—“The good time will come.”—Motto of Earl HARCOURT.

Le grand œuvre. Fr.—“The great work.”—That is the philosopher's stone.

Le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle. Fr. Prov.—“The game is not worth the candles.”—The object which you aim at is not worthy of your expence or labour.

Le

L E ——— L E

Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien. Fr.—“The best, is the enemy of well.”—We lose our present advantages, in seeking after those which are unattainable.

Le moineau en la main vaut mieux que l'oie qui vole. Fr. Proverb.—“A sparrow in the hand is better than a goose on the wing.”—A bird in the hand, &c.

Le monde est le livre des femmes. Fr. ROUSSEAU.—“The world is the book of women.”—They generally profit more from observation than from reading.

Le mot d'enigme. Fr.—“The word of the enigma.”—The key of the mystery.

Leonina societas. Lat.—“A lion's company.”—That dangerous society, where the little are devoured by their emulation of the great.

L'empire des lettres. Fr.—“The republic of letters.”

Le plus lent a promettre est toujours le plus fidèle à tenir. Fr. ROUSSEAU.—“The man who is most slow in promising, is most sure to keep his word.”

Le plus sage est celui qui ne pense point l'être. Fr. BOILEAU.—“The wisest man, in general, is he who does not think that he is so.”—The truly wise bear with them a consciousness of their own failings.

Le Roi le veut. Fr.—“The King wills it.”—Motto of Lord CLIFFORD.

Le Roi s'avisera. Fr.—“The King will consider.” These are phrases derived from the Normans, by which the King either gives his sanction to an act, or postpones his assent. The latter is disused in practice.

L E ——— L E

Le Roi & Petat. Fr.—“The King and the State.”
—Motto of E. ASHBURNHAM.

Le sage entend a demi mot. Fr.—“The sensible man understands half a word.”—A word to the wife.

Le sçavoir faire. Fr.—“The knowledge how to act.”—Address, subtlety.

Le sçavoir vivre. Fr.—“The knowledge how to live.”—An acquaintance with life and manners.

Le tems est gros de l'avenir. Fr.—“The time is big with the future.”—Great events are in the womb of time.

Les doux yeux. Fr.—“Soft or amorous glances.”

Les malheureux, qui ont de l'esprit trouvent des ressources en eux-mêmes. Fr. BOUHOURS.—“The unfortunate men of genius find resources in themselves.”—They have that within, which tends to console them for the neglect of the world.

L'Esprit à son ordre qui est par principes & demonstrations: le cœur en a un autre. Fr. PASCAL.—“The mind has its arrangement; it proceeds from principles to demonstrations. The heart has a different mode of proceeding.”—Lovers conclude first, and reason afterwards.

Les querelles ne dureroient pas longtems si le tort n'étoit que d'un côté. Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—“Disputes would not continue so long, if the wrong lay but on one side.”—As both parties, generally speaking, are in fault, the dispute is prolonged by their mutual recriminations.

Les femmes sont extrêmes; elles sont meilleurs ou pires que les hommes. Fr. LA BRUYERE.—“The character of women is in the extremes. They are always better or worse than men.”

Les

*Les hommes sont égaux; ce n'est point la naissance
C'est la seule vertu qui fait la différence.*

Fr. VOLTAIRE.

“All men are equal; it is not birth, it is virtue alone that makes the difference.”—This is the only proper ground on which the much-contested doctrine of *equality* can be founded.

*Les vertus se perdent dans l'intérêt, comme les fleuves
se perdent dans la mer.* Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.

—“Our virtues lose themselves in our interests, as the rivers lose themselves in the ocean.”

*Le travail éloigne de nous trois grands maux, l'ennui,
le vice, & le besoin.* Fr. VOLTAIRE.—“Labour rids us of three great evils—irksomeness, vice, and poverty.”

*Le travail du corps délivre des peines de l'esprit;
& c'est ce que rend les pauvres heureux.* Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—“The labour of the body relieves us from the fatigues of the mind, and this it is which forms the happiness of the poor.”

——— *Leviūs fit patientia*

Quicquid corrigere est nefas. Lat. HORACE.

“Patience makes that more tolerable, which it is impossible to prevent or remove.”—In the homely language of our proverb—“what can't be cured, must be endured.”

Les eaux sont basses chez lui. Fr.—“The waters are low with him.”—His resources are exhausted.

Les fous font des festins, & les sages les mangent.
Fr. Prov.—“Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.”

L E ——— L E

Les hommes sont la cause que les femmes ne s'aiment point. Fr. LA BRUYERE.—“It is the men that cause the women to dislike each other.”

Les murailles ont des oreilles. Fr.—“Walls have ears.”—Be cautious how you speak.

Le soleil ni la mort ne peuvent se regarder fixement. Fr. ROUSSEAU.—“Neither the sun or death can be looked upon with fixed attention.”—The same effect is produced by different causes: the brilliancy of the former dazzles the eye, and the horrors of the latter distract the contemplation.

Le vent du bureau est bon. Fr.—“The official wind is good.”—Things take a favourable turn.

Le vrai moyens d'être trompé c'est de se croire plus fin que les autres. Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—“The sure mode of being deceived, is to believe ourselves to be more cunning than the rest of the world.”

Leve fit quod bene fertur onus. Lat. OVID.—“That load becomes light, which is cheerfully borne.”—If the spirits are buoyant, they diminish in a great degree the weight of suffering.

Levis est dolor qui capere concilium potest. Lat. SENECA.—“That grief is light which can take counsel.”—On excessive grief all advice is thrown away.

Levis solet timere qui propius timet. Lat. SENECA.—“He fears less who fears more nearly.”—Our apprehensions in general diminish with the approach of the object.

Lex terræ. Lat.—“The Law of the Land.”—Taken generally in contradistinction to the Civil Law, or Code of JUSTINIAN.

L'Homme

L'Homme est toujours Penfant, & Penfant toujours l'homme. Fr. Prov.—“The man is always the child, and the child is always the man.”—The youth in general bespeaks what the man will be, and the man retraces to our mind what he had promised in his juvenile years.

L'Homme n'est jamais moins miserable que quand il paroît depourvu de tout. Fr. ROUSSEAU.—“Man is never less miserable than when he appears to be deprived of every thing.”

L'Hypocrisie est un hommage que le vice rend à la vertu. Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—“Hypocrisy is an homage, which vice renders to virtue.”—Vicious men put on a mask, as being ashamed of appearing to the world in the features of their own consciousness.

Libertas. Lat.—“Liberty.”—Motto of the Ir. Baron CARBERY.

Libertas & natale solum. Lat.—“Liberty and my native soil.”—This was the motto, which when assumed by a new made Irish Peer, gave birth to the rhyming hemistich of SWIFT.

“Fine words, I wonder where he stole 'em.”

Libertas est potestas faciendi id quod jure liceat. Lat. CICERO.—“Liberty consists in the power of doing that which is permitted by the law.”—This is certainly a just definition. There cannot be rational freedom, where there are arbitrary restraints.

Liberté toute entière. Fr.—“Liberty complete.”—Motto of the Ir. Earl of LANESBOROUGH.

Licet superbus ambules pecuniæ

Fortuna non mutat genus.

Lat. HORACE.

“Tho' you strut proud of your money, yet fortune has not changed your birth.”—Addressed to a wealthy upstart.

Limæ labor ac mora. Lat.—“The labour and delay of the file.”—The slow process of polishing a literary production. This is a process now nearly forgotten. “Most men write now, Lord ORFORD says, as if they expected that their works should live no more than a month.”

Lingua mali pars pessima servi. Lat. JUVENAL.
“The tongue is the worst part of a bad servant.”—Their calumny surpasses all their other faults.

Litera scripta manet. Lat.—“The written letter remains.”—Words may pass away and be forgotten, but that which is committed to writing, will remain as evidence.

Littus ama, altum alii teneant. Lat. VIRG.—“Do you keep close to the shore, let others venture on the deep.”—Consult your own safety, and let others indulge in the spirit of adventure.

Livre rouge. Fr.—“The red book.”—The increased and encreasing history of places and pensions.

Locum tenens. Lat.—“One who holds the place of another.”—A deputy; a substitute.

Locus sigilli. Lat.—“The place of the seal.”—Denoted by L.S. on all diplomatic papers.

L'on espère de vieillir, & l'on craint la vieillesse : c'est à dire l'on aime la vie, & on fuit la mort. Fr. LA BRUYERE.—“We hope to get old, and yet are afraid of age:”—in other words, we are in love with life, and wish to fly from the thoughts of mortality.

L'on ne vaut dans ce monde que ce que l'on veut valoir. Fr. LA BRUYERE.—“Every man is valued in this world, as he shews by his conduct that he wishes to be valued.”

L'orgueil ne veut pas devoir, & l'amour propre ne veut pas payer. Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—

“Pride wishes not to owe, and self-love is unwilling to pay.”

Loyal devoir. Fr.—“Loyal duty.”—Motto of Lord CARTERET.

Loyal je serai durant ma vie. Fr.—“I shall be loyal during my life.”—Motto of Lord STOURT.

Loyaltè n'a honte. Fr.—“Loyalty has no shame.”—Motto of the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

Loyauté m'oblige. Fr.—“Loyalty binds me.”—Motto of the Duke of ANCASTER.

Lucri bonus odor ex re qualibet. Lat.—“The smell of gain is good, from what ever it proceeds.”—This was the answer of VESPASIAN to his son TITUS, when the latter reproached him with having laid a tax on urine.

Lucus a non lucendo. Lat.—The word “*lucus*,” a grove, is derived from, “*lucere*,” to shine, because the rays of the sun are supposed rarely to penetrate through its foliage. The phrase is generally used to mark an absurd or discordant etymology.

Lugete Veneres Cupidinesque. Lat. CATULLUS.—“Weep all ye Venus's and Cupid's.”—Mourn all ye Loves and Graces. This quotation is generally used in an ironical sense.

L'une des marques de la mediocrité de l'esprit est de toujours conter. Fr. LA BRUYERE.—“One of the marks of mediocrity of understanding, is to be fond of telling long stories.”

Lupus pilum mutat non mentem. Lat. Prov.—“The wolf changes his coat, but not his disposition.”—No change of appearance can alter that which is radically perverse.

M.

Magister artis ingeniique largitor

Venter.

Lat. PERSIUS.

"The belly is the teacher of arts, and the bestower of genius."—Hunger or necessity is the mother of invention.

Magistratus indicat virum. Lat.—"The magistrate shews the man."—Motto of the Earl of Lonsdale.

Magna Charta. Lat.—"The great Charter."—The charter of our liberties obtained from King JOHN, by the Barons of England.—Ann. 1215.

Magna est veritas & prævalebit. Lat.—"The truth is most powerful, and will ultimately prevail."

Magna servitus est magna fortuna. Lat. SENECA.
"A great fortune is a great slavery."—It brings with it many peculiar burdens and inconveniences.

Magnas inter opes inops. Lat. HORACE.—"Poor in the midst of the greatest wealth."—A just description of a rich miser.

Magno conatu magnas nugas. Lat.—"By great efforts to obtain great trifles."—To waste much labour on inadequate objects.

Maintien le droit. Fr.—"Maintain the right."—The motto of Lord CHANDOS.

Maison de ville. Fr.—"The town-house."—The place where municipal justice is distributed.

Maitre des hautes œuvres. Fr.—"The master of the high works."—The hangman.

Maitre de basses œuvres. Fr.—“The master of the low works.”—The nightman.

———*Major famæ sitis est quam*

Virtutis; quis enim virtutem appetitur ipsam

Premia si tollas.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“The thirst of fame is greater than that of virtue; for who would embrace virtue itself, if you take away its rewards?”—More are in love with the character of virtue, than with virtue itself!

Mala grammatica non vitiat chartam. Lat. Law

Maxim.—“Bad grammar does not vitiate the deed.”—An error in the language is not to be regarded, if it does not involve some ambiguity.

———*Male cuncta ministrat*

Impetus.

Lat.

“Anger manages every thing badly.”—We seldom act rightly, when under the dominion of passion.

Male parta male dilabuntur. Lat. PLAUTUS.—

“Things ill-acquired, are as badly expended.”
What’s got over the devil’s back, &c.

Malim inquietam libertatem quam quietum servitium.

Lat.—“I would rather have a disturbed liberty, than a quiet slavery.”—The ferment of a free, is preferable to the torpor of a despotic government.

Malo mori quam fœdari. Lat.—“I had rather die than be debased.”—The motto of the Irish Earl of ATHLONE, and Visc. KINGSLAND.

Malum in se. Lat.—“A thing evil in itself.”—

Malum prohibitum.—“A thing evil because forbidden.”—To illustrate the legal distinction between those two species of evil, it is only necessary to observe that *murder* is “an evil in itself.”—The exportation of wool, commonly called “owling,” was not punishable as an *evil* until it was prohibited by the law.

Malum

M A———M A

Malum vas non frangitur. Lat. Prov.—“A bad vessel is seldom broken.”—Things which are held most cheaply, are in general the most secured from danger.

Mandamus. Law Lat.—“We order.”—A prerogative writ issuing to command the execution of a specific act.

———*Manet alta mente repostum.* Lat. VIRGIL.—“It remains deeply fixed in the mind.”—This phrase, by which the poet describes the inveterate resentment of Juno, is now frequently used to denote a long enbosomed sense of injury.

Manu forte. Lat.—“With a brave arm.”—Motto of the Sc. Baron REAY.

Manus hæc inimica tyrannis. Lat.—“This hand is hostile to tyrants.”—The motto of Lord CARRYSFORT.

Manus justa nardus. Lat.—“The just hand is as precious ointment.”—The motto of the Irish Visct. MAYNARD.

Marchandise qui plait est à demi vendue. Fr. Prov.—“The goods which please, are already half-fold.”—We have a corresponding proverb in English—“Please the eye, and pick the purse.”

Marie ton fils quand tu voudra, mais ta fille quand tu pourra. Fr. Prov.—“Marry your son when you will, and your daughter when you can.”—Get rid of the latter precarious charge as soon as possible.

Marquè du bon coin. Fr.—“Marked with a good stamp.”—Possessed of superior qualities.

Mars gravior sub pace latet. Lat. CLAUDIAN.—“A severer war lurks under the shew of peace.”

Mater familiâs. Lat.—“The mother of a family.”

M A———M E

Materiam superabat opus. Lat. OVID.—“The workmanship surpassed the materials.”—This is applied either to great genius employed on a slight subject, or to that mechanical ingenuity which when employed upon, can heighten the value even of the most precious materials.

Mature fias senex. Lat.—“May you early prove an old man.”—May you learn the wisdom of age long before you are depressed by its infirmities.

Mauvaise honte. Fr.—“False shame.”—Excessive bashfulness or timidity.

Medio tutissimus ibis. Lat. OVID.—“You will advance most safely in the middle.”—To consult your safety, you should through life avoid all extremes.

Mediocria firma. Lat.—“The middle station is the safest.”—Motto of the Ir. Visct. GRIMSTON.

———*Mediocribus esse poetis*

Non Dii, non homines, non concessere columnæ.

Lat. HORACE.

“Mediocrity is not allowed to poets, either by the gods, or men, or the pillars which sustain the booksellers shops.”—By this whimsical periphrase, the poet means simply to say, that *mediocrity*, which in other pursuits is respectable, in that of poetry is generally disregarded.

Meglio è un megro accordo, che un grassa sentenza. Prov. Ital.—“A lean assent is better than a fat sentence.”—A simple grant of the favour requested, is better than an eloquent refusal.

Mel in ore, verba lactis

Fel in corde, fraus in factis. Lat.

“Honey in his mouth, words of milk,
“Gall in his heart, and fraud in his acts.”

These are monkish rhymes, in which a mischievous hypocrite is not ill-described.

Melius

M E ——— M E

Melius est cavere semper quam patiri semel. Lat.

Proverb.—“It is better to be always on our guard, than to suffer once.”—A life of caution is overpaid by the avoidance of one serious misfortune.

Melius non tangere clamo. Lat. HORACE.—“I cry out, it is better not to touch me.”—This is the language of the Satyrift, who has his quiver full of defence.

Memento mori. Lat.—“Remember Death.”—He is a mere *memento mori*—he serves for nothing but to remind us of our mortality.

Meminerunt omnia amantes. Lat. OVID.—“Lovers remember every thing.”—Nothing escapes their view or recollection.

Memorabilia. Lat.—“Things to be remembered.” Matters deserving of record.

Memoria in eternâ. Lat.—“In eternal remembrance.”—Motto of the Ir. Visc. TRACEY.

Μηνυ αειδε θεα. Gr. *Menin aeide thea.*—“Sing goddesses the anger.”—The first words of *Homer's Iliad*, which are sometimes quoted to ridicule the affectation of scholarship.

Mens conscia recti. Lat.—“A mind conscious of rectitude.”—Motto of the Ir. Viscount ASHBROOK and Lord MACARTNEY.

Mensque pati durum sustinet ægra nihil. Lat. OVID.—“The sick mind cannot bear any thing which is harsh.”—The mind of affliction is so sensitive, as to shrink from the slightest touch of offence.

Mens sana in corpore sano. Lat. HORACE.—“A sound mind in an healthful body.”

Mens sibi conscia recti. Lat. HORACE.—“A mind which is conscious to itself of rectitude.”—The best support under suffering, and the best armour against calumny.

M E———M I

Meo sum pauper in ære. Lat. HORACE.—“I am poor, but only in debt to myself.”—If I have abridged my own comforts, my consolation is that I owe nothing to others.

Meum & tuum. Lat.—“Mine and yours.”—It is a question of—*meum & tuum*—The dispute is respecting the distinct rights of property.

Meus mihi, suus cuique carus. Lat. PLAUTUS.—“Mine is dear to me, and is to every man.”—Every one has his own prepossessions and predilections.

Mezzo termine. Ital.—“A middle line or middle course of conduct.”

Mihi cura futuri. Lat.—“My care is for the future life.”—Motto of the Ir. Baron ONGLEY.

*Mille hominum species & rerum discolor usus
Velle suum cuique est nec voto vivitur uno.*

Lat. PERSIUS.

“There are a thousand descriptions of men; and their sense of things is various; each has his own inclination, and the wishes of all cannot be the same.”—Providence has ordained this diversity; were the choice of every individual the same, our contests must be perpetual.

Minus in parvos fortuna furit

Leviusque ferit leviora Deus. Lat. SENECA.

“The rage of fortune is less directed against the humble, and Providence strikes more lightly on the low.”—Those of humble condition are exempt from the violent reverses which frequently afflict their superiors.

———*Minuti*

Semper & infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas

Ultio.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Revenge is always the pleasure of a little weak and narrow mind.”—No man of an enlarged mind indulges in so dark a passion.

Minutiæ.

M I——— MO

Minutiæ. Lat.—“Trifles.”—To enter into *minutiæ*—To discuss the most minute and trifling parts of the business.

Mirabile dictu. Lat.—“Wonderful to tell.”

Mirum. Lat.—“Wonderful.”

Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem. Lat. HORACE.—“Mix short follies with wise counsels.”—Let your moments of dissipation bear no proportion to those of sober reflection.

Misera est magni custodia censûs. Lat. JUVENAL.—“The care of a large estate is an unpleasant thing.”—Even wealth itself brings with it its cares and inconveniencies.

Miseris succurrere disco. Lat. VIRG.—“I learn to relieve the wretched,”—having borne myself the scourge of affliction.

Miserum est aliorum incumbere famæ. Lat. JUVENAL.—“It is a wretched thing to live on the fame of others.”—Nothing can be more pitiable than authors, who, without proper resources, assume a borrowed splendour from the talents of others.

Mittimus. Law Lat.—“We send.”—The writ by which a Magistrate commits an offender to prison.

Moderata durant. Lat. SENECA.—“Moderate things last or continue.”—Power, health, and faculties, are all exhausted by excess.

Modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athenis. Lat. HORACE.—“He now places me at *Thebes* and now at *Athens*.”—This is used as a compliment to a great dramatic poet who can change his scene, and lose sight of the unities of time and place, without diminishing the interest which he has once excited.

Mollia

M O———M O

Mollia tempora fandī. Lat. HORACE.—“The favourable occasions for speaking.”—These the poet intimates are to be sought with great men. The request may succeed at one time, which at another may be considered as an importunity.

———*Momento mare vertitur,
Eodem die ubi luferunt, navigia forbentur.*

Lat. JUVENAL.

“In a moment the sea is convulsed, and on the same day vessels are swallowed up where they lately sported on the wave.”—This is not confined in its application to the perils of the sea.—It is equally applicable to the general vicissitude of human affairs.

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.

Lat. VIRG.

“An horrid monster, gross and shapeless, and who had lost his sight.”—This is the description given by Virgil of the Giant POLYPHEMUS when his one eye had been bored out by Ulysses.—It is sometimes applied to an absurd proposition, conceived in presumption, and brought forth by ignorance.

Mors omnibus communis. Lat.—“Death is common to all men.”

———*Mors sola fatetur,
Quantula sint hominum corpuscula.*

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Death alone confesses how weak and feeble is the body of man.”—It rests with death, to shew the weakness of ambition and the inanity of pride.

Mors ultima linea rerum est. Lat. HORACE.—“Death is the last boundary of human affairs.” The speculations of wealth and ambition are all bounded by the grave.

M O ——— M U

Mortuo leoni & lepores insultant. Lat.—“Even hares can insult a dead lion.”—The mightiest of the dead may be insulted by the weakest of the living.

Mot du guet. Fr.—“A watch-word.”

Mots d'usage. Fr.—“Words of usage.”—Phrases in common use.

Moveo & propitiior. Lat.—“I rise and am appeased.”—Motto of the Ir. Baron WELLES.

———*Movet cornicula risum*

Furtivis nudata coloribus. Lat. HORACE.

“The crow, when stript of her borrowed plumes, provokes our laughter.”—No object is more ridiculous than the plagiarist, when deprived of his stolen ornaments.

Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra.

Lat. LABERIUS.

“Many things fall between the cup and the lip.”—Disappointment will interfere between us and our nearest expectations.

Multa ferunt anni veniunter commoda secum

Multa recedentes adimunt. Lat. HORACE.

“The coming years bring many advantages with them—when retreating, they take away as many.”—[There is a tide in the affairs of men.]—What we gain by the influx, we miserably lose by the reflux of that tide.

Multa petentibus desunt multa. Lat. HORACE.—

“Those who covet many things, are in want of many.”—Our wants are limited, or extended, in proportion with our desires.

Multa renascentur quæ jam cecidere. Lat. HORACE.

“Many things shall revive which have fallen into decay.”—Taste and fashion are ever reverting and fluctuating.

Multa

M U———M U

Multa docet fames. Lat. Proverb.—“Hunger teaches many things.”—Necessity is the mother of invention.

Multi te oderint, si teipsum ames. Lat.—“Many will hate you, if you love yourself.”—Self-love, when strongly manifested, is of all things the most disgusting.

———**Multi**

*Committunt eadem diverso crimina fato
Ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema.*

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Many men have committed the same crimes with a very different result. One may ascend a throne by that act, for which another mounts the scaffold!”

———*Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
Nulli flebilior quam mihi.*

HORACE.

“He died lamented by many good men, but by none more mourned than by me.”

Multis terribilis, caveto multos. Lat. AUSON.—

“If thou art terrible to many, then beware of many.”

Multos ingratos invenimus, plures facimus. Lat.—

“We find many ungrateful men, and we make more.”—Ingratitude is but too frequent, yet it is sometimes provoked by the arrogance of the benefactor.

———*Multos in summa pericula misit*

Venturi timor ipse mali.

Lat. LUCAN.

“The mere apprehension of a coming evil, has put many into a situation of the utmost danger.”—Our alarms frequently lead us into perils more fearful even than those which we first apprehended.

Multum in parvo. Lat.—“Much in a little.”—A great deal said in a few words. A compendium of knowledge.

Mundus

M U ——— N A

Mundus universus exercet histrioniam. Lat. PETRONIUS ARBITER.—“All the World practises the art of acting.”

“All the World’s a Stage.”

Murus æneus conscientia sana. Lat.—“A sound conscience is a brazen wall of defence.”—Motto of Earl SCARBOROUGH.

Mus in pice. Lat. Proverb.—“A mouse in a pitch-barrel.”—Applied to a man who is always perplexing himself in useless disquisitions and enquiries.

Mutare vel timere sperno. Lat.—“I scorn to change or fear.”—The motto of the Duke of BEAUFORT.

——— *Mutato nomine de te*

Fabula narratur.

Lat. HORACE.

“Change but the name, the tale is told of you.”—You smile at the satire whilst you suppose it levelled at another; yet if the name were altered you would find it reach to “your own business and bosom.”

N.

——— *Nam dives fieri qui vult,*

Et cito vult fieri.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“He who desires to become rich, wishes that desire to be soon accomplished.”—There is a natural alliance between avarice and rapacity.

Nam genus & proavos & quæ non fecimus

Vix ea nostra voco.

Lat. OVID.

“For birth and ancestry, and that which we have not ourselves atchieved, we can scarcely call our own.”—The man who prides himself not on his personal conduct, but on a long line of ancestry, has been ludicrously, but justly, compared to the potatoe-plant, the best part of which is underground.

Nam

Nam ego illum periesse duco cui quidem periit pudor.

Lat. PLAUTUS.—“ I regard that man as lost, who has lost his sense of shame.”

Nam pro jucundis aptissima quæque dabunt Dii

Charior est illis homo quam sibi. Lat. JUVENAL.

“ For the gods, instead of what is, most pleasing, will give what is most proper. Man is more dear to them, than he is to himself.”

Nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum

Facti crimen habet. Lat. JUVENAL.

“ For he who silently intends a crime, has all the guilt of the deed.”—There are cases in which to resolve on, and to commit a guilty act, are equal in point of criminality.

Nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur, optimus ille est

Qui minimis urgetur. Lat. HORACE.

“ For no man being born without faults, the best is he who has the fewest.”—No man can attain perfection ; the nearest approach to it is therefore entitled to the highest praise.

Natura lo fece, & poine ruppa la stampa. Ital.

ARIOSTO.—“ Nature after making him, broke the mould.”—This eulogy has all the *extravaganza* of the Italian school. It imports of the subject, what no man can predict—that future time shall never see his equal.

Natura ipsa valere, & mentis viribus excitari, & quasi quodam divino spiritu afflari. Lat. CICERO.

—“ To be strong from nature ; to be excited by the powers of the mind ; and to be inspired, as it were, by a Divine spirit.”—Such is the definition of genius, given by this great orator.

Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret. Lat.

HORACE.—“ You may turn nature out of doors with violence, but she will still return.”—Nature will continue to plead and enforce her rights, in despite of every temporary restraint.

——— *Ne cede malis*
Sed contra audentior ito. Lat. VIRGIL.

“Do not yield to misfortunes, but advance to meet them with greater fortitude.”

Ne cede malis. Lat.—“Do not yield to misfortunes.”—Motto of Earl ALBEMARLE.

Nec cupias nec metuas. Lat.—“Neither desire nor fear.”—Motto of Lord DOVER, and of Earl HARDWICKE.

Nec Deus interfit nisi dignus vindice nodus. Lat. HORACE.—“Nor let a god interfere, unless the difficulty be worthy of such an intervention.”—The poet is advising play-wrights.—Do not introduce an extraordinary or supernatural appearance, unless on an occasion of the highest importance.

Neceſſe eſt facere ſumptum qui quærit lucrum. Lat. PLAUTUS.—“It is neceſſary that he who looks for gain, ſhould incur expence.”—No profit in common life, can be made without a previous riſque and expenditure.

Neceſſitas non habet legem. Lat.—“Neceſſity has no law.”

——— *Nec lex eſt juſtior ulla,*
Quam necis artificem arte perire ſua. Lat. OVID.

“Nor is there any law more juſt, than that the contriver of deſtruction ſhould periſh by his own arts.”—It is gratifying to man, and ſeems the peculiar diſpenſation of God, when the malignant authors of miſchief are themſelves the victims of their own contrivances.

Nec luſſiſſe pudet ſed non incidere ludum. Lat. HORACE.—“The ſhame is not in having ſported, but in not having broken off the ſport.”—The levities of youth are pardonable, but if not diſ-
 conti-

continued in time, they form the strongest reproach to maturity and age.

Nec me pudet ut istos, fateri nescire quod nec nesciam.

Lat. CICERO.—“I am not ashamed, as some men are, to confess my ignorance of that which I do not know.”

Nec male notus eques. Lat.—“A horseman or patrician well known.”—The motto of the Ir. Viscount SOUTHWELL.

Nec placida contentus quiete est. Lat.—“Nor is he contented with soft repose.”—Motto of the Earl of PETERBOROUGH.

Nec pluribus impar. Lat.—“Not an unequal match for numbers.”—This was the vain-glorious motto adopted by LOUIS XIV. when he formed his chimerical project of universal empire.

Nec prece nec pretio. Lat.—“Neither by bribe nor entreaty.”—Motto of the Ir. Viscount BATEMAN.

Nec quærere nec spernere honorem. Lat.—“Neither to seek nor despise honours.”—Motto of Visc. BOLINGBROKE.

Nec semper feriet quodcunque minabitur arcus. Lat.—“The arrow will not always hit the object which it threatens.”—The best aims are often fruitless.

Nec sibi sed toto genitum se credere mundo. Lat. LUCAN.—“To think that he was born, not for himself, but for the world.”—This is the rare character of an enlarged, and philosophic mind.

Nec temere nec timide. Lat.—“Neither rashly or fearfully.”—The motto of E. DARLINGTON, and of Ir. Visc. BULKELEY.

Nec

*Nec tibi quid liceat, sed quid fecisse decebit
Occurrat, mentemque domat respectus honesti.*

Lat. CLAUDIAN.

“Do not consider what you may do, but what it will become you to have done, and let the sense of honour subdue your mind.”—This is a most admirable epitome of ethics. If men were to look not to the extent of their power, but to that mode of conduct which will bear reflection, the great would be more respected, and the powerless more happy.

Nec timeo, nec sperno. Lat.—“I neither hate nor despise.”—Motto of the Irish Visct. BOYNE.

Ne cui de te plusquam tibi credas. Lat.—“Do not believe any man more than yourself, when he speaks of you.”—When a man flatters you, you should correct his assertions by your own consciousness.

Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus

Interpres.

Lat. HORACE.

“Nor should the translator aim at rendering the original word for word.”—In this servility of translation the spirit of the original will certainly evaporate.

Nec vixit male qui natus moriensque fefellit. Lat. HORACE.—“Nor has he spent his life badly who has passed it from his birth to his burial in privacy.”—The man is fortunate who escapes completely from the cares of public life.

Nem. con. Abbrev. for *nemine contradicente*.

Nem. dis. Abbrev. for *nemine dissentiente*.—“No person opposing or disagreeing.”—These two phrases are in fact synonymous. The latter, however, is exclusively used in the House of Peers.

Nemo allegans suam turpitudinem audiendum est. Lat. Law maxim.—“No man alledging his own baseness is to be heard.”—The evidence of spies,

I

informers,

informers, and of every man who does not come into court with clean hands, is to be listened to with distrust.

Nemo me impune lacessit. Lat.—“No man provokes me with impunity.”—The motto of the order of the *Thistle*, to the nature of which plant it has a reference.

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. Lat. PLINY.—“No man is wise at all times.”—This phrase, so frequently employed, enforces a serious truth, that the wisest of mankind have their lapses of indiscretion.

Nemo in sese tentat descendere. Nemo! Lat. JUVEN.—“What! no man attempts to descend into his own bosom,” and examine his faults.—We are too much busied in looking into those of others.

Nemo punitur pro alieno delicto. Lat. Law Maxim.—“No man is to be punished for the crime of another.”—It is to be observed that this is a *Law* and not a *State* Maxim. The people in every State are punished for the sins of those who administer the Government.

Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. Lat. JUVENAL.—“No man ever became in an instant the most base.”—The progress from virtue towards vice is so gradual and insensible, that it is almost impossible to suppose an instantaneous transition from one to the other.

Nemo sine vitiis nascitur, optimus ille est, Qui minimis urgetur. Lat. HORACE.
See “*Nam vitiis nemo.*”

N'oubliez. Fr.—“Do not forget.”—Motto of the Sc. Earl GRAHAM.

Ne plus ultra. Lat.—“Nothing more beyond.”—He was arrived at his “*ne plus ultra.*” His utmost efforts could not carry him any further.

Nè pour la digestion. FR. LA BRUYERE.—“Born merely for the purpose of digestion.”—A man who comes into life merely to enjoy what are called the good things of this life, without rendering any service to the community.

Ne puero gladium. Lat. Prov.—“Do not trust a boy with a sword.”—Do not commit a rash measure into inconsiderate hands.

Neque extra necessitates belli præcipuum odium gero. Lat.—“I bear no particular hatred beyond the necessity of war.”—I feel no resentment beyond that which is justified by the occasion.

Ne quid nimis. Lat.—“Do not take too much of any thing,” or pursue any object too far.

*Nescio quâ natale solum dulcedine cunctos
Ducit & immemores non finit esse sui.*

Lat. OVID:

“I know not by what sweetness our native soil still attracts us all, and implants itself in our recollection.”—Neither time nor distance can eradicate the attachment which every man feels for the spot which gave him birth.

Nil actum credens cum quid superesset agendum.

Lat. LUCAN.

“Thinking that nothing was done, if any thing remained to do.”—This is the character of the man of talent and enterprize. He never sits down indolently contented with half measures.

Nescio quid curæ semper abest rei. Lat. HORACE.

“Something is always wanting to our imperfect fortune.”—Our desires are never fully gratified.

Nescit vox missa reverti. Lat. HORACE.—“The word which has once escaped can never be recalled.”—We should be careful of what we say. The impression made by an indiscreet word is scarcely ever to be erased.

Ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello.

Lat. HORACE.

“Do not pursue him who deserves a slight whip, with the weightier scourge.”—The advice is to the satyrst, whose severities should ever be proportioned to the offence.

Ne futor ultra crepidam. Lat.—“Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.”—These were the words of Apelles to a *Crispin* who properly found fault with an ill-painted slipper in one of his pictures, but ascending to other parts betrayed the grossest ignorance. No man should pass his opinion in a province of art, where he is without a qualification.

Ne tentes aut perfice. Lat.—“Attempt not, or accomplish.”—Motto of the Ir. Marquis of DOWNSHIRE.

Ne vile fano. Lat.—“Bring nothing base to the temple.”—Motto of the Earl of WESTMORELAND.

Ne vile velis. Lat.—“Incline to nothing base.”—Motto of Lord ABERGAVENNY.

Nihil cupientium nudus castra peto. Lat. HORACE.
“Naked I repair to the camp of those who desire nothing.”—Tho’ not rich, I am not dissatisfied, because I have limited my desires.

Nihil est tam utile quod in transitu proficit. Lat. SENECA.—“No book can be so good, as to be profitable when negligently read.”

Nihil

N I ——— N I

Nil est ab omni parte beatum. Lat.—“Nothing is blessed, or perfect on every side.”—There is no state or condition of life without its disadvantages.

Nil agit exemplum litem quod lite resolvit. Lat. HORACE.—“That example does nothing which in removing one difficulty introduces another.” That arbitration is of no avail which leaves behind it as great a difficulty as it found in the first instance.

Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa. Lat. HORACE.—“To be conscious of no guilt, and to turn pale at no charge.”—The latter is the strongest proof of a pure mind and unfulfilled conscience.

*Nil dictu fœdum, visuque hæc limina tangat,
Intra quæ puer est.* Lat. JUVENAL.

“Let nothing foul, either to the eye or the ear, be seen or heard within those doors which enclose a boy.”—Nothing indecent or criminal should be mentioned within the early and eager hearing of children. “Little pitchers have large ears.”

Nil ego contulerim jucundo sanus amico. Lat. HORACE.—“Whilst in sound mind I should never deem any thing preferable to a pleasant friend.”

*Nil erit ulterius quod nostris moribus addat
Posteritas, eadem cupient facientque minores
Omne in in præcipiti vitium stetit.*

Lat. JUVENAL.

“There remains nothing farther which posterity can add to our manners. Our successors may desire and act the same thing, but every vice is at present at its height.”—This is the complaint of every century, since a picture of national manners was first drawn. The inventive genius of each succeeding age, has continued, however, to mock the prediction.

N I ——— N I

Nil falsi audeat, nil veri non audeat dicere. Lat.—
 “That he should not dare to tell a falsehood, or
 to leave a truth untold.”—This is the brief
 but just character of a proper historian.

*Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se
 Quam quod ridiculos homines facit.*
 Lat. JUVENAL.
 “The greatest hardship of poverty is, that it
 tends to make men ridiculous.”

Nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri. Lat.
 HORACE.—If this be not true “There is no
 kernel in the olive, nor has the nut any shell.”
 —There is no trusting even to physical evi-
 dence.

Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes. Lat. HO-
 RACE.—“Confessing that nothing of the same
 kind had arisen, or was likely to arise in future
 times.”—Admitting the existence of an *unique*,
 a thing not to be equalled.

*Nil sine magno
 Vita labore dedit mortalibus.* Lat. HORACE.
 “In this life, nothing is given to men without
 great labour.”—No man can achieve the pos-
 session of fame or influence, without incessant
 pains and application to his object.

Ni l'un ni l'autre. Fr.—“Neither the one or the
 other.”

*Nimius in veritate, & similitudinis quam pulchri-
 tudinis amantior.* Lat. QUINTILIAN.—“Too
 exact, and rather studious of similitude than of
 beauty.”—In the fine arts, even nature may be
 too closely copied. None seem to be more
 aware of this maxim than the *portrait painters*,
 who are fashionable and successful,

Nisi

Nisi dominus frustra. Lat.—“ Unless the Lord be with you, all your efforts are in vain.”—This, which is the motto of the city of Edinburgh, has been thus whimsically translated :—“ You can do nothing here unless you are a Lord!”

Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus. Lat. JUVENAL.—“ Virtue is the only and true nobility.”—The pride of birth, and the sound of titles, disappear before the intrinsic dignity of virtue.

Nobilitatis virtus non stemma character. Lat.—“ Virtue, not pedigree, should characterise nobility.”—The Motto of Earl GROSVENOR.

Nocet differre paratis. Lat.—“ Those who are prepared, should never delay.”—When your preparations are complete, it is injudicious to grant a further time to your adversary.

Nocet empti dolore voluptas. Lat. HOR.—“ That pleasure is injurious, which is bought at the price of pain.”—We should carefully look to the perils which await upon certain enjoyments.

Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna. Lat. HORACE.—“ Be these your studies by day and by night.”—Let those objects be never out of your contemplation.

Noli me tangere. Lat.—“ Do not touch me.”—A name given to a very tender complaint in the nose, or to a person who is over sensitive.

Nolle prosequi. Law Lat.—“ A writ issued sometimes by the attorney-general, forbidding the plaintiff in certain cases to proceed any further in his action.”

Nom de guerre. Fr.—“ A war-name.”—An assumed or travelling title.—Your “ Captain” is excellent as a *nom de guerre*.

N O ——— N O

Non ampliter sed munditer convivium
Plus salis quam sumptus. Lat. CORN. NEPOS.

"The entertainment was more neat than ample. There was more of relish than of cost."

Non assumpsit. Law Lat.—"He did not assume,"
 or take to himself. A plea in personal actions,
 when the defendant denies that any promise was
 made.

Non compos mentis. Lat.—"Not of sound mind."—
 In a delirium or lunacy.

Non conscire sibi. Lat.—"Conscious of no fault."—
 Motto of Earl WINCHELSEA.

Non constat. Law Lat.—"It does not appear."—
 It is not before the court in evidence.

Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.
 Lat. HORACE.

"It does not happen to every man to go to
Corinth."—It is not to be supposed, that all
 men can possess the same opportunities, or recur
 to the same sources of information.

Non equidem invideo miror magis. Lat. VIRGIL.

"In fact I do not envy, yet still I wonder how
 it has come to pass."

Non est ad astra mollis à terris via. Lat. SENECA.
 —"There is no easy way from the earth to the
 stars."—It is not by common efforts that men
 can attain to immortality.

Non est jocus esse malignum. Lat. HOR.—"There
 is no joke in being malignant."—Some men
 seem to mistake asperity for humour; yet they
 are things almost incompatible.

*Non fidatevi al alchemista povero, ò al medico amma-
 lato.* Prov. Ital.—"Do not trust to a poor
 alchymist, or a sick physician."—Do not take
 the advice of those, who have not been able to
 act properly for themselves.

Non

Non fumum ex fulgore sed ex fumo dare lucem. Lat. HORACE.—“Not to bring smoke from light, but out of darkness to produce splendor.”—This is the difference as stated by the satyrift, between a bad poet and a good one. The former exhausts himself in the glare of his opening, and loses himself in smoke. The latter proceeds from a more modest opening to disclose all the radiance of poetry.

Non generant aquilæ columbas. Lat.—“Eagles do not bring forth pigeons.”—Motto of Lord RODNEY.

Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Not being myself a stranger to suffering, I have learned to relieve the calamities of others.”—The school of misfortune is the only one which can endue the mind with sympathy.

Non inferiora secutus. Lat.—“Not having followed mean pursuits.”—Motto of Lord MONTFORD.

Non licet in bello bis peccare. Lat.—“It is not permitted in war to err twice.”—At other games a blot may be got over, but at this most dangerous game, a mistake is generally to be considered as irretrievable.

Non magni pendis, quia contigit. Lat. HORACE.—“You do not value it highly, because it came incidentally.”—The wind-falls of fortune are less valued than the usufruct of our own industry.

Non missura cutem nisi plena cruoris hirudo. Lat. HORACE.—“Like a leech which does not quit the skin, until it is full of blood.”—Used to mark a pertinacious claimant or applicant, who cannot be induced to retire until he has obtained his purpose.

Non

Non nobis solum. Lat.—“Born not merely for ourselves.”—Motto of the Irish Baron EARDLEY.

Non nobis solum, sed toti mundo nati. Lat.—“Not born for ourselves alone, but for the whole world.”—Motto of the Irish Baron ROKEBY.

Non nostrum tantas componere lites.—“It is not for us to adjust such grave disputes.”—Ironically quoted in general, and when the contest is of a trivial nature.

Non obstante. Lat.—“Notwithstanding.”—A phrase used in patents to intimate a dispensing power.

Non omnia possumus omnes. Lat. VIRGIL.—“We cannot all of us do every thing.”—The human faculties are generally confined to a narrow line of operation.

Non omnis error stultitia est dicenda. Lat.—“Every error is not to be called folly.”—Fatuity is not to be inferred from a single circumstance or mistake.

*Non propter vitam faciunt patrimonia quidam
Sed vitio cæci propter patrimonia vivunt.*

Lat. JUVENAL.
“Some men do not get estates for the purpose of enjoying life, but blinded with error, they live only for their estates!”—They are so befuddled, as to mistake the means for the end.

Non quo, sed quomodo. Lat.—“Not by whom, but in what manner,” (the business is done.)—Motto of Earl SUFFOLK.

Non revertar inultus. Lat.—“I will not return unrevenged.”—Motto of the Irish Earl of LISBURN.

Non satis est pulchra esse poemata dulcia sunt. Lat. HORACE.—“It is not enough that poetry should be decorated, it should also be interesting.”

Non

N O ——— N O

Non scribit ille cujus carmina nemo legit. Lat. MART.—“That man does not write, whose verses no man reads.”—They are as much unknown, as if they had perished in *embryo*.

Non sibi sed patriæ. Lat.—“Not for himself, but for his country.”—Motto of Earl ROMNEY.

Non sibi sed toti genitum se credere mundo. Lat. LUCAN.

“Believing himself to be born not for himself, but for the whole world;” or thus more freely translated:—

“Born not to serve himself, his gen’rous plan Takes in the universe, nor ends in man.”

Nonumque prematur in annum. Lat. HOR.—“Let your piece be kept nine years.”—This is a precept with which our dramatic poets are too much “pressed by hunger and request of friends” to afford their compliance.

Non vi sed sæpe cadendo. Lat.—“Not by force, but by often falling.”—Every thing is to be effected by incessant efforts. The idea is taken from drops of water, which unremittingly falling, will hollow out a stone.

Nos patriam fugimus, nos dulcia linquimus arva. Lat. VIRGIL.—“We leave our country, we quit our delightful plains.”—We feel all the horrors of migrating from our native soil.

Nosce hæc omnia salus est adolescentulis. Lat. TERENCE.—“It is salutary for young men to be informed of these things.”

Noscitur ex sociis. Lat. Prov.—“He is known by his companions.”—“Tell me,” says the Spanish Proverb, “what company you keep, and I’ll tell you who you are.”

Nota bene. Lat.—“Mark well.”—Used as referring to some remarkable object or circumstance.

Notre

N O ——— N U

Notre défiance justifie le tromperie d'autrui. Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—“Our mistrust justifies the deceit of another.”—Men are neither happy nor safe, but in mutual confidence.

*Notre mal s'empoisonne
Du secours qu'on lui donne.* Fr. Prov.
“Our disease is aggravated by the remedies which are administered.”

Nous avons tous assez de force pour supporter les maux d'autrui. Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—“We have all of us sufficient strength to bear the misfortunes of others.”—A sneer is of course meant at the selfish and unfeeling part of mankind.

Nous ne savons ce que c'est que bonheur ou malheur absolu. Fr. ROUSSEAU.—“We do not know what is absolutely good or bad fortune.”—The condition of life is mixed. The highest have their sufferings, and the lowest their consolations.

Novi ingenium mulierum.
Notant ubi velis, ubi nolis capiunt ultro. Lat.
“I know the nature of women. When you are desirous, they are unwilling. When you are disinclined, they come forward with their claims.”—One of the common place satires on the caprices of the female sex.

Nudum pactum. Lat.—“A naked agreement.”—A promise unconfirmed by any written obligation.

Nugæ canoræ. Lat.—“Melodious trifles.”—Mere sing-song without meaning.

Nugis addere pondus. Lat.—“To give weight to trifles.”—To lend a consequence to matters of slight moment.

Nulla aconita bibuntur Lat. JUVENAL.

Fistilibus. Lat. JUVENAL.

"No hemlock is drunk out of earthenware."—

The danger of poison is reserved for those who drink out of vessels of plate.

Nulla fere causa est in qua non femina litem

Moverit. Lat. JUVENAL.

"There are few disputes in life, which may not, on tracing, be found to originate with a woman."—We pretend to command, but in fact are generally mere instruments in the hands of the weaker sex.

Nulla fides regni sociis, omnisque potestas

Impatiens consortis erit. Lat. LUCAN.

"There will be no common faith between those who share in power, and each man will be jealous of his associate."—This is a strong description of the jealous and distracted councils of a nation, on the eve of ruin.

Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus

Iustitiam. Lat.

"We shall not refuse or postpone the justice which is due to any man."—This emphatic phrase is in *magna charta*—the "great charter" of our rights.

Nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia. Lat. JUVENAL.

"No protecting power is wanting, if prudence be but employed."—If men in general acted with prudence, they need not be under the necessity of invoking any other aid.

Nullum tempus occurrit regi. Law Lat.

"No time impedes the King."—The rights of the crown are indefeasible by any lapse of time.

Numerisque fertur lege solutis. Lat. HOR.

"He is borne along in numbers free from law."—His verses are licentious, or unrestrained by any of the existing rules.

Numerus

N U ——— N U

Numerus certus pro incerto ponitur. Lat.—“A certain is put for an uncertain number.”—As we say a thousand or a million to express a large number, but without meaning to ascertain the precise amount.

Numini & patriæ asto. Lat.—“I stand to God and my country.”—Motto of the Sc. Lord ASTON.

Nunc aut nunquam. Lat.—“Now or never.”—Motto of the Ir. Viscount KILMOREY.

*Nunc patimur longæ pacis mala; sævior armis
Luxuria incubuit, victumque ulciscitur orbem.*

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Now we suffer the mischiefs of a long peace. Luxury, more destructive than war, has engrossed us; and avenges the vanquished world.” This is a fine description of Rome in its decline; it exhibits what Shakspeare calls
“The cankers of a calm world, and a long peace.”

Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit. Lat. JUVENAL.—“Nature never says one thing and wisdom another.”—Their dictates are always in complete accordance.

———*Nunquam libertas gratior extat
Quam sub rege pio.*

“Liberty never existed in a more gracious form than under a pious king.”—Monarchy is not unfavourable to liberty if the monarch adheres to the obligations which exist between him and the people.

Nunquam minus solus quam cum solus. Lat.—“Never less alone than when alone.”—This was the saying of the ancient philosopher, who found his greatest luxury in solitary reflection.

Nunquam non paratus. Lat.—“Always ready.”—The motto of the Marquis ANNANDALE.

Nunquam

Nunquam potest non esse virtutis locus. Lat. SENECA.

“There must ever be a place for virtue.”—A wise and good man can never be without a proper scope for his exertions.

Nunquam sunt grati qui nocuere sales. Lat.

“Those witticisms are never agreeable which have an injurious tendency.”—The wit which is too acrimonious will seldom find an advocate.

Nusquam tuta fides. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Our confidence is no where safe.”—This is spoken of a

period of civil war, at which, more particularly, every social tie is unhappily dissolved.

O.

Obiter dictum. Law Lat.—“A thing said by the

way.”—An opinion given in passing, and which not applying judicially to the case, is not to be resorted to as of authority.

Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit. Lat. TE-

RENCE.—“Obsequiousness procures friends, but truth begets hatred.”—Deference and adulation will excite a kindness, where the honest bluntness of truth must have provoked an enmity.

Obstupui, steteruntque comæ & vox faucibus hæsit.

Lat. VIRG.

“I was astonished, my hair stood at end, and my voice lingered in my throat.”—Used to describe an extreme degree of consternation.

Occurrent nubes. Lat.—“Clouds will intervene.”

—Motto of the Baron ELIOT.

Occupet extremum scabies. Prov. Lat.—“Let the

itch infect the last.”—*Anglice*, The devil take the hindmost.

O! Curas

O! Curas hominum, O quantum est in rebus inane.

Lat. PERSIUS.

"Oh, the cares of men, and how much of frivolity is in their affairs."

Oderint dum metuant. Lat. CICERO.—"Let them hate, provided they fear."—This is the sentiment of a tyrant towards his subjects, briefly and well expressed.

Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosum.

Lat. HORACE.

"The grave dislikes the cheerful man, and the man of gayer spirits hates the grave."—There can be no pleasurable association between people of a different temperament.

Oderunt peccare boni, virtutis amore. Lat. HORACE.—"Good men forbear to sin, merely from their love of virtue."—Those who love virtue for herself, will act solely from her impulses, and without any regard to extrinsic circumstances.

Odia in longum jaciens quæ recondideret, auctaque promeret.

Lat. TACITUS.

"A man who lays his resentment aside, but stores it up to bring it forward with additional acrimony."—This, as JUNIUS observes, is a description of the very worst of characters. The man who can dissemble his resentment until occasion serves, is the basest of all hypocrites, and the most dangerous of all enemies.

Odia qui nimium timet regnare nescit. Lat. SENECA.

—"He who is too fearfully alive to hatred, is ignorant of the art of reigning."—The sovereign who aims at the general good of his people, should learn to condemn the resentments of individuals.

Odimus

Odimus accipitrem quia semper vivit in armis. Lat. Prov.—“We hate the hawk, because she is always at variance.”—All men must detest that power, which is in a state of eternal hostility.

Odi profanum vulgus & arceo. Lat. HORACE.—“I hate and repel from me the profane vulgar.”—This is in the exordium of the poet to a religious hymn, and on a subject of which the common people were supposed to be wholly ignorant. It is now sometimes used to mark their exile from the regions of political mystery.

Odium Theologicum. Lat.—“A theological hatred.”—The hatred of divines. It has been long observed, that gownsmen bear with them a greater degree of rancour than any other class of disputants.

O! fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint.

Lat. VIRGIL.

“Oh! how much more than fortunate, were they but aware of their own happiness.”—This exclamation was originally applied to the condition of husbandmen. It is now used to enwrap the opiate which it is deemed necessary to apply to any political discontent.

Ogni medaglio ha il suo reverso. Ital. Proverb.—“Every medal has its reverse.” There are two sides to every statement.

Ohe! Jam satis. Lat. HORACE.—“Oh there is now more than enough.”—A phrase used to denote satiety and disgust.

Oh! tempora Oh! mores. Lat. CICERO.—“Oh the times and the manners.”—How the former are changed and the latter are debased?

O! Imitatores! Servum pecus! Lat. HORACE.—“Oh! Ye imitators what a servile herd ye are.”—How much does the servile copyist sink beneath the originality of genius?

Olim meminisse juvabit. Lat. VIRGIL.—“The future recollection will be pleasing.”—There is a melancholy consolation in the retrospect of past misfortunes.

O! miseras hominum mentes, ob! pectora caeca!
Lat. LUCRETIVS.

“How wretched are the minds of men, and how blind their understandings?”—A quotation frequently and well applied in a moment of popular delusion.

*Omne animi vitium tanto conspectius in se,
Crimen habet, quanto major qui peccat habetur.*

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Every fault of the mind becomes more conspicuous and more guilty in proportion to the rank of the offender.”—Persons in high station are not only answerable for their own conduct, but for the example which they may hold out to others. This, joined to their advantages of education, aggravates their vices, and loads them with a greater share of responsibility.

Omne capax movet urna nomen. Lat. HORACE.—
“In the capacious urn of death every name is shaken.”—With respect to mortality all are subject to the same lot.

Omne ignotum pro magnifico. Lat.—“Every thing unknown is taken for magnificent.”—We are apt to annex the idea of greatness to that which is mysterious or remote.

Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.

Lat. HORACE.

“He has carried every point, who has mixed the useful with the agreeable.”—It is the highest praise of a writer to entertain whilst he instructs, and to interest the heart, whilst he informs the mind.

Omnem

Omne crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum. Lat. HORACE.—“Believe that each day is the last to shine upon thee.”—Always suppose that your death is near, and when it comes you will be found better prepared

Omnes eodem cogimur—omnium

Versatur urna—serius ocyus

Sors exitura.

Lat. HORACE.

“We are all compelled to go the same way; the urn of death is agitated for all; and sooner or later the lot must come forth.”—The tendency of this quotation is nearly the same with the foregoing.

Omne solum forti patria est. Lat. OVID.—“To a brave man, every soil forms his country.”—A stout spirit is not to be subdued even by exile. He will find his country in every clime.

Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.

Lat. HORACE.

“Every thing that is superfluous overflows from the full bosom.”—The poet, who means to interest, should not overload his subject with unnecessary description or improbable aggravation.

Omnia bona bonis. Lat.—“All things are good with good men.”—Motto of the Ir. Viscount WENMAN.

Omnia fanda nefanda malo permista furore

Iustificam nobis mentem avertère Deorum.

Lat. CATULLUS.

“The confusion of right and wrong in this accursed war, has deprived us of the protecting care of Heaven.”

Omnia mea mecum porto. Lat.—“All that is mine I carry with me.”—All my property, it has been waggishly translated, is *personal*.

Omnia non pariter rerum omnibus apta.

Lat. PROPERTIUS.

“All things are not alike for all men fit.”

O M ——— O N

Omnia tuta timens. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Fearing all things, even those which are safe.”—A mind long harassed with dangers, cannot look with confidence to any quarter for security or repose.

Omnia vincit amor, & nos cedamus amori.

Lat. VIRGIL.

“Love conquers all things, and let us yield to love.”—His power is so despotic that nothing is left to mortals but submission.

————— *Omnis enim res,*

Virtus, fama, decus, divina, humanaque pulchris Divitiis parent.

Lat. HORACE.

“For all divine and human affairs, virtue, fame, and honor now obey the alluring influence of riches.”—It was said in the days of this poet “that at Rome all things were venal.”—Had he lived in later days, he could have furnished even a stronger description of the omnipotence of wealth, and of the progress of venality.

On commence par être dupe, on finit par être fripon.

Fr. Proverb.—“They begin by being fools, and end in being knaves.”—This is a just description as it is applied to the progress of a gambler.

On dit. Fr.—“It is said.”—It is an *on dit*.—It is merely a loose report.

On n'a jamais bon marché de mauvaise marchandise.

Fr. Prov.—“The best is always the cheapest.”

On n'est jamais si heureux, ni si malheureux qu'on se l'imagine. Fr. ROUCHEFOUCAULT.—“People are never so fortunate, or so unfortunate, as they suppose themselves to be.”—In either case the feeling is exaggerated. We are ever too much elated, or too much depressed.

On ne donne rien si libéralement que ses conseils. Fr. ROUCHEFOUCAULT.—“Men give away nothing so liberally as their advice.”

On

On ne meprise pas tous ceux qui ont des vices, mais on meprise tous ceux qui n'ont aucune vertu. Fr.

ROUCHEFOUCAULT.—“ We do not despise all those who have vices; but we despise those who are without any virtue.”—In the former case, there may be some good qualities to make atonement.

On ne se blame, que pour être loué. Fr. ROUCHEFOUCAULT.—“ Men only blame themselves for the purpose of being praised.”—When we impute to ourselves a fault, we generally expect to receive a compliment in return.

On parle peu quand la vanité ne fait pas parler. Fr. ROUCHEFOUCAULT.—“ Men speak but little when vanity does not induce them to speak.”—When a person speaks much in company, it is done, in most instances, with a view to distinguish himself.

On perd tout le temps qu'on peut mieux employer. Fr. ROUSSEAU.—“ All that time is lost which might be better employed.”

Onus probandi. Lat.—“ The burden of proving.” The *onus probandi* should lie on the person making a charge. He is bound to prove what he asserts.

Opera illius mea sunt. Lat.—“ His works are mine.”—The Motto of Lord BROWNLOW.

Opere in longo fas est obrepere somnum.

Lat. HORACE.

“ In a long work it is allowable that sleep should sometimes creep on the writer.”—A lapse is pardonable in a poem of great length. More indulgence is due to the author of an epic poem than can be allowed to the framer of an epigram or sonnet.

O P ——— O T

Opprobrium medicorum. Lat.—“The disgrace of the physicians.”—A name given to a disorder like the cancer, which is generally considered as incurable.

Optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus.

Lat. HORACE.

“The lazy ox wishes for horse-trappings, and the steed wishes to plough.”—It is the same in human nature. Every man wishes to exchange his situation; and frequently to adopt one, which is unsuited to his powers.

Optimum obsonium labor. Lat. Prov.—“Labor is the best sauce.”—Labor like hunger can give a relish to the homeliest food.

Ora & labora. Lat.—“Pray and labour.”—The motto of the Sc. Earl DALHOUSIE.

Orandum est ut sit mens sana, in corpore sano.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Our prayer should be for a sound mind in an healthy body,”—as the first great requisites to human happiness.

Os homini sublime dedit cælumque tueri.

Lat. HORACE.

“To man he (God) gave an upright countenance, and to survey the Heavens.”—Other animals move in an horizontal posture. An erect attitude is given to man, as if on purpose that he should survey the works of the creation.

Otia si tollas, periere cupidinis arcus. Lat. OVID.

“Remove but the temptations of leisure, and the bow of Cupid shall lose its effect.”—It is indolence that gives force to our passions; they produce but little effect on the mind which is absorbed in business and industry.

Otium cum dignitate. Lat.—“Leisure and respect.” He enjoys his *otium cum dignitate*. He is withdrawn from business, and is honoured in his retreat.

Otium

O T ——— P A

Otium sine dignitate. Lat.—“Leisure, without dignity.”—A character precisely the reverse of the preceding.

Oublier je ne puis. Fr.—“I can never forget.”—Motto of the Sc. Baron COLVILLE.

Ouvrage de longue haleine. Fr.—“A long winded business.”—A work too tediously spun out.

P.

Pabulum. Lat.—“Food.”—Nutriment.

Pabulum Acherontis. Lat. PLAUTUS.—“Food for the *Acheron*.”—A fabled river in the infernal regions—An old fellow just ready to drop into the grave.

Pacta conventa. Lat.—“Conditions agreed upon.”—A diplomatic phrase used to describe certain articles, which are to be observed,—until one of the parties finds a convenience in their violation.

*Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede
Pauperum tabernas, regumque terras.*

Lat. HORACE.

“Pale death approaches with an equal step and knocks indiscriminately at the door of the cottage and the portals of the palace.”—Peasants and princes are alike subjected to the immutable law of mortality.

Palma non sine pulvere. Lat.—“I have gained the palm, but not without labour.”—Motto of the Earl of LIVERPOOL.

Papier machè. Fr.—“Chewed paper.”—That mashed substance of which snuff-boxes and other articles are made.

Parcere subjectis & debellare superbos. Lat. VIRGIL.—“To spare the lowly and subdue the proud.”—The French have held out their adoption of this maxim, which they thus translate “*Guerre aux chateaux & paix aux chaumières.*” —War against the castles, but peace to the cottages.

Pari passu. Lat.—“With an equal pace.”—By a similar gradation.

Par les mêmes voies on ne va pas toujours aux mêmes fins. Fr. St. REAL.—“By the same means we do not always arrive at the same ends.”—Though acting from the best experience, our plans may be deranged by unforeseen circumstances.

Par maniere d'acquit. Fr. Prov.—“By way of discharge.”—Carelessly.

Par neque supra. Lat. TACITUS.—“Neither above nor below” his business.—Used to describe a man whose abilities are exactly fitted to his station.

Par nobile fratrum. Lat.—“A noble pair of brothers.”—Used ironically to denote two associates exactly suited to each other.

Pars sanitatis velle sanari fuit. Lat. SENECA.—“The wish to be cured is of itself an advance to health.”—Metaphorically: to be conscious of one's own folly is a negative advance to amendment.

Par signe de mepris. Fr.—“As a token of contempt.”

Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus. Lat. HORACE.—“The mountain is in labour, and a ridiculous mouse is brought forth.”—Applied to an author or orator, whose laboured openings produce nothing in the end but abortion or imbecility.

Parvum

Parvum parva decent. Lat. HORACE.—“ Little things befit the humble man.”—The man in a low station never makes himself ridiculous but when his efforts exceed his means.

Pas à pas on va bien loin. Fr.—“ Step by step one goes very far.”—To advance by gradual degrees is in general most secure as well as most successful.

*Pascitur in vivis livor, post fata quiescit,
Tunc suus, ex merito, quemque tuetur honor.*

Lat. OVID.

“ Envy is nourished against the living. It ceases when the object is dead. His deserved honours then will defend him against calumny.”—The sentiment that the world seldom does justice to living merit, will be found, varied only in the expression, in different places of this collection.

Passim. Lat.—“ Every where.”—In various places.

Pater familiâs. Lat.—“ The father of a family.”

———*Pater ipse colendi*

*Haud facilem esse viam voluit primusque per artem
Movit agros, curis acuens mortalia corda.*

Lat. VIRGIL.

“ The Father himself, of tillage, did not wish the way to be easy : he was the first to raise the soil by art ; inciting the human heart by anxiety.”—Providence has put care and labour in our way, as blessings too easily enjoyed are soon neglected, if not despised.

Pater patriæ. Lat.—“ The father of his country.”

Patience passe science. Fr.—“ Patience surpasses knowledge.”—The motto of Viscount FALMOUTH.

Patitur qui vincit. Lat.—“ He who conquers, suffers.”—Motto of the Sc. Baron KINNAIRD.

Patriæ fumus igne alieno luculentior. Lat.—“The smoke of one’s own country appears brighter than any foreign fire.”—Every man must love his natal soil, in spite of all its comparative disadvantages.

Patriæ infelici fidelis. Lat.—“Faithful to my unhappy country.”—Motto of the Irish Earl of COURTOWN.

Patria cara, carior libertas. Lat.—“My country is dear, but liberty is dearer.”—Motto of Earl RADNOR.

Patriâ quis exul se quoque fugit? Lat. HORACE.—“What exile from his country is able to escape himself.”—Guilt vainly seeks for a refuge in foreign climes from its own consciousness.

What exile from his native land,
E’er left *himself* behind? HASTINGS.

Patriis virtutibus. Lat.—“By hereditary virtue.”
Motto of the Ir. Baron LEITRIM.

——— *Pauci dignoscere possunt
Vera bona, atque illis multum diverse.*
Lat. JUVENAL.

“Few men can distinguish between that which is really good, and that which is directly the opposite.”—There are many who are incapable of choosing that course which is likely to prove advantageous to themselves.

*Paulum sepultæ distat inertiae
Celata virtus.* Lat. HORACE.

“Virtue or energy when concealed differs but little from buried inertness.”—If a man can serve his country or his friend, and withholds his exertions, he is as liable to blame for his indolence as another for his incapacity.

Pauper enim non est cui rerum suppetet usus.
Lat. HORACE.

“That man is not poor who has the use of necessary

cessary things."—The wise man, when the wants of life are supplied, can smile at those who are running after its luxuries and superfluities.

Pax in bello. Lat.—"Peace in war."—A relaxed or incompetent system of hostility.—"The king 'says Dr. Johnson' who makes war on his enemies tenderly, distresses his subjects most cruelly."—Motto of the Duke of LEEDS.

Peccavi. Lat.—"I have sinned."—To make one cry *peccavi*—to compel him to acknowledge his transgression.

Pecuniam in loco negligere maximum est lucrum. Lat. TERENCE.—"To despise money on some occasions leads to the greatest gain."—There are circumstances where nothing is to be expected but from a liberal expenditure.

Peine forte & dure. Fr.—"A harsh and severe pain."—This was applied in the old law to the punishment of laying under heavy weights, and feeding only with bread and kennel water the culprit who refused to plead on his arraignment.—This severity is done away by the recent law, which enacts that the culprit so refusing to plead shall be held to have pled guilty.

Pendente lite. Lat.—"Whilst the suit or contest is depending."

Pense à bien. Fr.—"Think for the best."—Motto of Viscount WENTWORTH.

Percunctatorem fugita nam garrulus idem est. Lat. HORACE.—"Shun the inquisitive person, for he is also a talker."—Those who enquire much into the affairs of others, are seldom capable of retaining the secrets which they may learn.

Periculosa plenum opus aleæ. Lat.—"A work full of dangerous hazard."—A business pregnant with danger.

Periere

*Periere mores, jus, decus, pietas, fides,
Et qui redire nescit, cum perit, pudor.*

Lat. SENECA.

“We have lost all morals, justice, honor, piety, and faith; and with these that modest sense of shame which, once extinguished, never can be restored.”—This is one of the complaints, frequently, and at all times repeated, of the dissoluteness of the present age.

Periissem ni periissem. Lat.—“I had perished unless I had perished.”—The motto of the Sc. Baron NEWARK.

Permitte divi cætera. Lat. HORACE.—“Leave the rest to the gods.”—Discharge your duty, and leave the rest to Providence.

Perseverando. Lat.—“By perseverance.”—The motto of Lord DUCIE.

Per acuta belli. Lat.—“Through the perils of war.”—Motto of the Irish Earl of TYRCONNEL.

Per angusta ad augusta. Lat.—“Through difficulties to grandeur.”—Motto of the Ir. Earl of MASSAREENE.

Per ardua liberi. Lat.—“Freedom through difficulty.”—The motto of Lord CAMELFORD.

Per il suo contrario. Ital.—“By its reverse or opposite.”—Motto of the Earl of UXBRIDGE.

Per mare per terras. Lat.—“Through sea and land.”—Motto of the Ir. Baron MACDONALD.

Per quod servitium amisit. Law term.—“By which he lost her service.”—The words are used to describe the injury sustained by the plaintiff when the defendant has debauched a daughter or apprentice.

Per

Per saltum. Lat.—“By a leap.”—He has taken his degrees *per saltum*. He has attained to high honours by passing over the intermediate degrees.

Per scelera semper sceleribus certum est iter. Lat. SENECA.—“The way to wickedness is always through wickedness.”—The perpetration of one crime generally leads to the commission of another.

Per se. Lat.—“By itself.”—No man likes mustard *per se*. JOHNSON.

Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum.

Lat. VIRGIL.

“Through various chances, and through so many vicissitudes of affairs.”—After such a strange variety of adventures.

Pessimum genus inimicorum laudantes. Lat. TACITUS.—“Flatterers are the worst species of enemies.”—You cannot guard against their attacks. A secret mine is more to be dreaded than an open assault.

Peu de bien, peu de soin. Fr. Prov.—“He who has not much wealth, has not much care.”

Petites maisons. Fr.—“The little houses.”—A French phrase for a mad-house; probably from the narrowness of the cells.

——— *Pictoribus atque poetis*

Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas.

Lat. HORACE.

“The power to dare every thing always belonged to painters and to poets.”—The sister arts are entitled to avail themselves of equal boldness of invention.

Plerumque gratæ divitibus vices. Lat. HORACE.

“Changes are generally agreeable to the opulent.”—The poet alludes to the love of variety, so generally prevalent in those who can afford to indulge in it.

Pleratur

Ploratur lacrymis amissa pecunia veris. Lat. JUVENAL.

“The loss of money is deplored with real tears.”—Whatever may be affected on other subjects, nothing wounds the feelings of most men, so much as their pecuniary losses.

Plus apud me ratio valebit quam vulgi opinio. Lat.

—“Reason shall prevail with me more than popular opinion.”—I shall prefer my own judgment to general prejudice.

Plus dolet quam necesse est, qui ante dolet quam necesse est. Lat. SENECA.—“He grieves more than is necessary, who grieves before it is necessary.

Plusque exemplo quam peccato nocent. Lat.—“They do more mischief from the example, than from the sin.”—Spoken of persons in distinguished situations. The best example should be given from the highest place.

Plus ratio quam vis ceca valere solet. Lat. CORN.

GALLUS.—“Reason can in general do more than blind force.”—That which cannot be done by mere strength, is sometimes to be accomplished by address.

Plus salis quam sumptus. Lat. C. NEPOS.—“There was more of relish than of cost.”—A proper definition of a philosophical entertainment.

Poeta nascitur non fit. Lat. Prov.—“A poet is born, but is not made.”—No degree of study can make a poet, unless the man be possessed of innate genius.

Point d'argent, point de Suisse. Fr. Prov.—“No more money, no more Swifs.”—An allusion to the mercenary services of that nation.—No longer pipe, no longer dance.

Poli me occidistis amici. Lat. HORACE.—“By H——n, you have destroyed me my friend.”—Your misplaced zeal has inflicted on me an injury.

*Ponamus nimios gemitus; flagrantior æquo
Non debet esse dolor viri, nec vulnere major.*

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Let us dismiss all excessive sorrow: the grief of a man should not pass the bounds of propriety, or shew itself greater than the infliction.”

—A man is debased by that womanish sorrow, which knows no bounds, and passes far beyond the occasion.

*Pone seram, cohibe; sed quid custodiet ipsos
Custodes? Cauta est & ab illis incipit uxor.*

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Apply locks and restraint, but who shall watch your own spies? Your wife is cunning, and will begin by seducing them.”—When a woman is inclined to mischief, her artifices will mock every preventive effort.

Ponton. Fr. Military term.—“A temporary bridge for an army.”—*Pontoniers*, men who are employed in the construction of such bridges.

———*Populus me sibilat at mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simulac nummos contemplet in arca.*

Lat. HORACE.

“The people hiss me, but I applaud myself at home when I contemplate the money in my chest.”—The miser in the view of his hoards, finds a consolation and refuge from the public contempt.

Posse comitatús. Lat.—“The power of the county,” which the sheriff is authorized to call forth whenever an opposition is made to the King’s writ, or to the execution of justice.

Possunt quia posse videntur. Lat.—“They are able, because they seem to be able.”—The greater energy in all cases of force will be found on that side, which from any cause whatever can be taught to look confidently for success.

Post

Post bellum auxilium. Lat.—“Aid after the war.”
A vain and superfluous succour, offered when the difficulty is past.

Postea. Law Lat.—“The name given to the writ by which the proceedings by *nisi prius* are returned after the verdict, into the court of common pleas.

———*Post equitem sedet atra cura.* Lat. HORACE.
“Dark care sits behind the horseman.”—This is said of the man of guilt, who vainly endeavours to fly from his own reflections.

Post malam segetem ferendum est. Lat. SENECA.—
“After a bad crop, you should instantly begin to sow.”—Instead of sinking under misfortune, we should immediately think of renewing our industry.

Post nubila Phæbus. Lat.—“The sun shines forth after clouds.”—Motto of the Ir. Baron SHULDHAM.

Post tot naufragia portum. Lat.—“After so many shipwrecks, there appears an harbour.”—After so many dangers, an asylum at length presents itself.—Motto of Earl SANDWICH.

Postulata. Lat.—“Things required.”—The admissions demanded from an adversary, before the main argument is entered upon.

Potentissimus est qui se habet in potestate. Lat. SENECA.—“He is most powerful, who has himself in his power;”—who is able to command himself.

Pour bien desirer. Fr.—“To desire good.”—Motto of Lord DACRE.

Pour s'établir dans le monde, ou fait tout ce que l'on peut, pour y paroître établi. Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.—“When a man has to establish himself in the world, he makes every effort in his power to exhibit himself as already established.”

Pour

Pour y parvenir. Fr.—“To attain the object.”—
Motto of the Duke of RUTLAND.

Præferre patriam liberis regem decet. Lat. SENECA.
“A king should prefer his country to his children.”—His duty to his subjects should take place of his family affections.

Præmunire. Law Lat. (from *Præmonere*, “to forewarn.”)—A writ by which offenders in certain cases, are put out of the protection of the law.

Præsto & persisto. Lat.—“I perform, and I persevere.”—Motto of the Sc. Earl of HADDINGTON.

————— *Prævo vivere naso,*
Spektandum nigris oculis, nigroque capillo.

Lat. HORACE.
“With an ugly nose, to be remarkable for fine black eyes and hair.”—Beauty consists in the proportion, correspondence, and harmony of parts. A fine eye, the poet hints, will only serve to make an ugly nose the more conspicuous. Thus the value of one qualification is frequently lost, through the want of another.

Preces armatæ. Lat.—“Armed prayers.”—Claims made with feigned submission, but which at the same time are to be sustained by force.

Prend moi tel que je suis. Fr.—“Take me just as I am.”—Motto of the Ir. Visct. LOFTUS.

Prendre la lune avec les dents. Fr.—“To seize the moon with one’s teeth.”—To aim at impossibilities.

Prendre martre pour renard. Fr. Prov.—“To take a marten for a fox.”—To catch a Tartar—to take a wrong sow by the ear.

Prêt d’accomplir. Fr.—“Ready to perform.”—
Motto of the Earl of SHREWSBURY.

Prêt pour mon pays. Fr.—“Ready for my country.”
—Motto of Lord MONSON.

Prima facie. Lat.—“On the first face.”—On the first view of an affair; or in parliamentary phraseology, on the first blush of the business.

Primæ viæ. Lat.—“The first passages” of the human body—the intestinal canal.

Primum mobile. Lat.—“The first motion.”—The main spring, or impulse, which puts all the other parts into activity.

Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est.

Lat. HORACE.

“To have pleased great men, is a circumstance which claims not the last degree of praise.”—This poet was also a courtier. The praise could not be great, if the court of Augustus bore a resemblance to those of modern times.

Principiis obsta. Lat.—“Meet the first beginnings.” Look to the budding mischief, before it has time to ripen into maturity. *See the next article.*

Principiis obsta, sero medicina paratur

Cum mala per longas convaluere moras.

Lat. OVID.

“Meet the disorder in its outset. The medicine may be too late, when the disease has gained ground through delay.”—This precept is universally just. It is at present more frequently applied to political, than to animal economy.

Prius quam incipias consulto, & ubi consulueris mature facto opus est. Lat. SALLUST.—“Advise well before you begin; when you have maturely consulted, then act with promptitude.”

Privatus illis census erat brevis—commune magnum.

Lat. HORACE.

“Their private fortunes were but small, the wealth of the public was great.”—This description was applied to the infancy of the Roman republic,

republic, and contrasted with the later and more corrupt times, when individuals were possessed of enormous wealth, while the public treasury was impoverished.

Probam pauperiem sine dote quaero. Lat.—“ I court virtuous poverty without a dowry.”—I throw myself into the embraces of poverty, unactuated by any ambitious wishes.

Probitas laudator & alget. Lat. Juv.—“ Honesty is praised, and freezes.”—Acts of probity have too frequently no other reward than a cold commendation.

Probitas verus honos. Lat.—“ Probity is true honor.”—The motto of the Ir. Visct. CHETWYND.

Pro bono publico. Lat.—“ For the public good.”

Probum non panitet. Lat.—“ The honest man does not repent.”—Motto of Lord SANDYS.

Pro Christo & patria. Lat.—“ For Christ and my country.”—Motto of Sc. Earl KERR.

—*Procul ob procul este profani
Conclamat vates, totoque abscistite ludo.*

Lat. VIRGIL.

“ Retire! far hence retire ye profane; and quit entirely the sacred grove.”—This was the solemn preface to the *Eleusinian* mysteries. The first line is often quoted in an ironical sense.

Prodesse quam conspiceri. Lat.—“ To do good rather than to be conspicuous.”—Motto of Lord SOMERS.

Pro & con. Lat.—“ For and against.”—The reasonings *pro & con*—on both sides of the question.

Pro hac vice. Lat.—“ For this turn.”—A. shall present *pro hac vice*, when B. has an alternate right of presentation to a living.

*Prob. superi! quantum mortalia pectora cæce
Noctis habent.* Lat. OVID.

"Heavens! what thick darkness pervades the
minds of men."—How clouded is the under-
standing of the many?

Projicit ampullas & sesquipedalia verba. Lat. HO-
RACE.—"He throws away his swollen phrases
and his words a foot and a half long."—When
reduced to adversity, a man forgets the lofty
tone, and supercilious language of prosperity.

Pro libertate patriæ. Lat.—"For the liberty of
my country."—Motto of the Ir. Baron MAS-
SEY.

Pro magna charta. Lat.—"For the great charter."
Motto of Lord LE DESPENCER.

Pro rege & patria. Lat.—"For my King and
country."—Motto of the Sc. Earl of LEVEN.

Pro rege, lege, & grege. Lat.—"For the king, the
law, and the people."—Motto of Lord PON-
SONBY.

Pro re nata. Lat.—"For a special business."—An
assembly called *pro re nata*—for that particular
affair.

Prosperum & felix scelus virtus vocatur. Lat. SENE-
CA.—"Wickedness when successful and pros-
perous, is called virtue."—This will be best
explained by the English epigram.

"Treason does never prosper, what's the reason?
"That when it prospers, none dare call it treason!"

Pro tempore. Lat.—"For the time."—A measure
pro tempore—a temporary expedient.

Proximus ardet Ucalegon. Lat. VIRG.—"Your
next neighbour's house is on fire."—The dan-
ger is so near, that it becomes you to consider
your own safety.

Prudem

*Prudens futuri temporis exitum
Caliginosa nocte premit Deus
Ridetque, si mortalis ultra
Fas trepidat.*

Lat. HORACE.

“God, in his wisdom, has involved the future in clouded night; and he smiles, if mortals are improperly anxious to know what is to happen.” This is a sublime lesson to those who neglect their present opportunities, and are continually employing their thoughts about the future.

Ψυχῆς Ιατρειον. *Psuches Iatreion.* Gr.—“Phyfic for the mind.”—Applied to books, or reading.

— *Pudet hæc opprobria nobis
Et potuisse dici, & non potuisse refelli.*

Lat. HORACE.

“It is shameful that such reproaches should be cast upon us, and that we are unable to meet them with a refutation.”—Our situation is opprobrious indeed, when we are left without an answer to offer to our adversaries.

Pulchrum est accusari ab accusandis. Lat.—“It is an honourable circumstance to be accused by those, who are themselves deserving of accusation.”

Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam bene dicere haud absurdum est.

Lat. SALLUST.

“It is commendable to act well for the republic—even to speak well, should not be without its praise.”

Pulchrum est digito monstrari & dici hic est.

Lat. PERSIUS.

“It is pleasant to be pointed at with the finger, and to have it said, “There goes the man.”—Applied to those who are fond of obtruding themselves upon the public notice.

Q.

Quæ amissa, salva. Lat.—“What has been lost, is safe.”—Motto of the Sc. E. KINTORE.

Quæ fuerant vitia mores sunt. Lat. SENECA.—“What once were vices, are now the manners of the day.”—Such is the general depravity, that what was once imputed as a crime, is now exhibited as a boast.

Quæ supra nos nihil ad nos. Lat. Prov.—“The things which are above us, are nothing to us.” A maxim frequently used against astrologers, and sometimes, but falsely, applied to politicians. Every man who can understand the first principles of government, has a right to examine into the conduct of his rulers.

Quærit & inventis miser abstinet ac timet uti. Lat. HORACE.—“The miser is ever on the search, yet fears to use what he has acquired.”

Qualis ab incepto. Lat.—“The same as from the beginning.”—Motto of the Ir. E. CLANBRASSIL.

Qualis ab incepto processerit & sibi constet. Lat. HORACE.—“Let him proceed as he begun, and be consistent with himself;”—This was written as an instruction to the tragic poet. It is now used to recommend an adherence to consistency.

Quam diu se bene gesserit. Lat.—“As long as he shall conduct himself properly.”—A phrase first used in the letters patent granted to the chief baron of the exchequer. All the judges now hold their places by this tenure; they were formerly held, “*Durante bene placito,*” During the king’s pleasure.

Quandoque

Q U ——— Q U

• *Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.* Lat. HORACE.

"Sometimes even the good Homer nods."—

Superior minds are not at all times exempt from lapses, or from frailty.

*Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit
A diis plura feret: nihil cupientium
Nudus castra peto: multa petentibus
Desunt multa.*

Lat. HORACE.

"The more a man denies himself, the more he shall receive from Heaven. Naked, I seek the camp of those who covet nothing: those who require much, are ever much in want."—

Or, as thus quaintly translated by FANSHAWE,

"The more a man himself denies,
"The more indulgent Heav'n bestows;
"Let them who will side with the *Ps*,
"I'm with the party of the *Noes*."

Quantum. Lat.—"How much."—The *quantum*,
"the due proportion."

*Quantum quisque sua nummorum condit in arca,
Tantum habet & fidei.* Lat. JUVENAL.

"Every man's credit and consequence are proportioned to the sums which he holds in his chest."—The word credit is here not taken in the modern sense. The meaning is simply—it is wealth alone which can command respect.

Quare impedit. Lat.—"The name of a writ issued by the lord of the manor, against a person who has disturbed his right of advowson."

Quare vitia sua nemo confitetur?

Quia etiam nunc in illis est. Somnum

Narrare vigilantis est.

Lat. SENECA.

"Why does no man confess his vices? It is because he is yet in them. It is for a waking man to tell his dreams."

— *Quas aut incuria fudit*

Aut humana parum cavit natura. Lat. HORACE.

“Faults originating from carelessness, or of which human nature was not sufficiently aware.” Errors in a literary work either springing from haste, or partaking of the infirmity of our nature.

Quem panitet peccâsse, pene est innocens. Lat. SENECA.

“He who is sorry for having sinned, is almost innocent.”—His penitence has nearly obliterated his fault.

Quem res plus nimis delectavere secundæ

Mutatæ quatient.

Lat. HORACE:

“The man who is most fond to revel in prosperity, will most acutely feel the shock of adversity.”—He who is intoxicated by his height, will most severely feel his fall.

— *Quem semper acerbum*

Semper honoratum (sic Dii voluistis) habebo.

Lat. VIRGIL.

“That day which I shall always recollect with grief, but as the gods have willed it with reverence;”—referring to a day on which the speaker had lost a most valued friend.

Quem te Deus esse jussit. Lat.—“What God commanded you to be.”—Motto of the Irish Baron SHEFFIELD.

Querelle d'Allemand. Fr.—“A German quarrel.”—A drunken affray.

Quia te non capio tu capies me. Lat.—“Because I do not take (or comprehend) thee, thou shalt take me.”—This is the language imputed to ARISTOTLE, who is said to have flung himself into the river, because he could not comprehend the fluctuation of the tides!

Qui Baviæ non odit amet tua cæmina

Mævi!

Lat. VIRG.

“He who does not hate Bavius, let him, oh Mævius,

Q U ——— Q U

Marius, love thy verses."—He who has so little taste as to relish one bad performance, cannot be disgusted with another equally indifferent.

Qui capit ille facit. Lat. Prov.—"He who takes it to himself, makes the allusion."—He that the cap fits, let him wear it.

Quicquid erit—superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.
Lat. VIRGIL.

"Whatever the event may be, we must subdue our fortune by bearing it."—The only way to overcome disaster, is by fortitude and perseverance.

Qui Curios simulant & Bacchanalia vivant.
Lat. JUVENAL.

"Who affect to be *Curii*, and live like *Bacchanals*."—Applied to men whose feigned austerity is no more than a mask for their debauchery.

Quid de quoque viro & cui dicas sæpe caveto.
Lat. HORACE.

"Take especial care what you say of any man, and to whom it is said."—Nothing in human life requires more caution than the manner of making our report on the character of others.

Quid domini facient, audent cum talia fures. Lat. VIRGIL.—"What will their masters do, when low villains can thus presume?"—What are we not to expect from the principals, when we are thus insulted by their subalterns?

—*Quid non mortalia pectora cogis
Auri sacra fames?* Lat. VIRGIL.

"Accursed thirst of gold! To what dost not thou compel the human breast."—To what atrocities cannot that mind reach, which is impelled by avarice.

Qui

Q U ——— Q U

*Qui dit docteur, ne dit pas toujours un homme docte
mais un homme qui devrait être docte.* Fr. St.
Real.—“He who speaks of a doctor (or pro-
fessor) does not always speak of a learned man,
but only of a man who *ought* to be learned.”—
Pompous titles only serve in some instances, as
a cover for ignorance.

*Quid non ebrietas designat? Operta recludit,
Spes jubet esse ratas, in praelia trudit inermem.*

Lat. HORACE.

“To what does inebriety not point. It dis-
closes every secret—it ratifies every hope, and
pushes even the unarmed man to battle.”—
Drunkenness makes us, at the same time, confi-
dent and imprudent.

————— *Quid nos dura refugimus
Ætas, quid intactum nefasti
Reliquimus.*

Lat. HORACE.

“What harshness has this age left untried, or
what wickedness unaccomplished?”—By this
reflection so often employed, it is meant to
intimate, that the present age is worse than any
of those which have preceded.

Quid nunc? Lat.—“What now?”—What is the
news at present?—Applied in ridicule to a per-
son, who makes the acquisition of news his
principal pursuit.

Quid pro quo. Lat.—“What for what.”—A *quid
pro quo*, “a mutual consideration.”

Quidquid agunt homines nostri farrago libelli.
Lat. JUVENAL.—“Whatever men do, is the
subject of our book.”—The themes on which
the author treats, are human life and human
manners.

Quidquid

Q U ——— Q U

Quidquid delirant reges plectuntur achiivi. Lat.

HORACE.—“Whatever error their kings may commit, the Greeks are punished.”

———When doating monarchs urge
Unsound resolves, their subjects feel the scourge.

Quidquid in altum fortuna tulit, ruitura levat.

Lat. SENECA:

“Whatever fortune has raised to an height,
she has raised only that it may fall.”—When
chance, not merit, has contributed to a man’s
elevation, his fall may be considered as cer-
tain.

Quidquid multis peccatur inultum est. Lat. LUCAN.

“The guilt which is committed by many, must
pass unpunished.”—Where the offenders are
numerous, it is sometimes prudent to overlook
the crime.

Quidquid præcipies, esto brevis. Lat. HORACE.

“When you introduce a moral lesson, let it
be brief.”—Precepts of morality are so little
suited to the temper of the general hearer, that
they should be made as short as possible.

Quid quisque vitet nunquam homini satis

Cautum est in horas.

Lat. HORACE.

“Man never takes sufficient and hourly care
against that which he ought to shun.”—That
which is called misfortune, contributes but little
to the sufferings of human life. They are in
general to be set down to our own want of
caution and foresight.

———*Quid rides*

Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur.

Lat. HORACE.

“Why do you laugh? Change but the name,
and the story is told of yourself.”—We smile,
as the satyrift justly observes, at follies related
under feigned names, when we should *smart* if
they were linked with our own.

Q U ——— Q U

Quid Romæ faciam? Mentiri nescio.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“What should I do at Rome? I cannot lie.”
What should he do at court, who cannot cringe
and flatter.

Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere. Lat. HORACE.

—“Avoid all enquiry with respect to what may
happen to-morrow.”—Look not so anxiously
into the future as to preclude all present enjoy-
ment.

Quid sit pulchrum, quid utile, quid non. Lat. HOR.

—“What is becoming, what is useful, and what
the contrary.”—These are stated by the poet as
the first aims of every moral enquiry.

Quid te exempta juvat spinis e pluribus una?

Lat. JUVENAL.

“What does it avail to you, if one thorn be
removed out of many?”—How are you bettered
by the removal of a single grievance, if the
general pressure is suffered to continue?

Quid terras alio calente—sole mutamus. Lat. HOR.

“Why do we change for soils warmed only
by another sun?”—i. e. for different climates?
Of what use is the change of residence when the
mind bears with it its own disease?

Quid verum atque decens? Lat.—“What is just and
honorable?”—The motto of the Ir. Viscount
DUNGANNON.

Quid violentius aure tyranni. Lat. JUVENAL.—

“What can be more violent than the ear of a
tyrant?”—What more dangerous than the con-
fidence of a despot?

*Qui est plus esclave qu'un courtisan assidu, si ce n'est
un courtisan plus assidu?* FR. LA BRUYERE.—

“Who can be a greater slave than the assiduous
courtier, unless it be the courtier who is more
assiduous?”

Qui

Q U ——— Q U

Qui genus jactat suum, aliena laudat. Lat. SENECA.
 "He who boasts of his lineage, boasts of that which does not properly belong to him."

Qui non vetat peccare cum possit jubet. Lat. SENECA.
 "He orders the commission of a crime, who does not forbid it, when it is in his power."

Qui non vult fieri desidiosus amet. Lat. OVID.—
 "Let him, who does not wish to be indolent, fall in love."—That busy passion will call all his faculties into exercise.

Qui invidet minor est. Lat.—"He who envies, admits his inferiority."—Motto of Lord CADOGAN.

Qui pense. Fr.—"Who thinks?"—Motto of the 1st Earl of HOWTH.

Qui perd pêche. Fr. Prov.—"He who loses, sins."
 —The man who is unsuccessful, is generally held to be in the wrong.

Qui prête à l'ami perd au double. Fr. Prov.—"He who lends his money to a friend, is sure to lose both."

Qui sentit commodum sentire debet et onus. Lat. Law Maxim.—"He should endure the burden who derives the advantage."

Qui se sent galeux se gale. Fr. Prov.—"He who feels himself scabby, let him scratch."—Let him who feels the allusion resent it.

*Qui statuit aliquid, parte inaudita altera
 Æquum licet statuerit, haud æquus est.*

Lat. SENECA;

"He who decides in any case, without hearing the other side of the question, though he may determine justly, is not therefore just."

Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? Lat. JUVENAL.—
 "Who shall guard your own guards?"—What check have you upon the very guards which you have set on this occasion?

————Quis

Q U ——— Q U

Quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam

Præmia si tollas.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“For who will embrace even virtue itself, if you take away its rewards.”—What man is wholly disinterested even in the best pursuit?

Quis expedit vitæ suam hæret. Lat. PERSIUS.

“Who taught that parrot his ‘how d’ye do.’—Who instructed that pedant to quote so largely from other languages.

Quis fallere possit amantem? Lat. VIRGIL.—

“Who can deceive a lover?—What can escape a lover’s jealousy and penetration?

Quisque suos patimur manes. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Each

man is liable to his peculiar destiny.”

Quis nam igitur liber? Sapiens qui sibi imperiosus.

Lat. HORACE.

“Who then is free? The wise man who can command himself.”—No man is less free than he, who is a slave to his passions.

Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes?

Quem sese ore ferens.

Lat. VIRG.

“What new guest is this that has approached our dwelling, and how proudly he bears himself?”

Quis talia-fando temperet a lacrymis? Lat. VIRG.

“Who in speaking such things can abstain from tears?”—Who can remain unaffected by such a narrative?

Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes?

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Who could endure the Gracchi complaining of sedition?”—The Gracchi were Roman Tribunes, remarkable for being at the head of every seditious movement. The meaning therefore is, Who can bear to hear men complaining of faults of which they are themselves particularly guilty?

Qui

Q U ——— Q U

Qui tam. Law Lat.—An action in the nature of an information on a penal statute.

Qui terret plus ipse timet. Lat. CLAUDIAN.—

“He who awes others, is more in fear himself.”

—The despot keeps others in dread of his tyranny, whilst he is himself a prey to his own alarms.

Qui timide rogat, docet negare. Lat. SENECA.—

“He who asks fearfully, teaches the denial.”—

The claimant who has the greatest share of confidence is the most likely to succeed.

Qui vive. Fr.—“Who goes there.”—He is on the *qui vive*—on the alert.

Qui uti sit ei bona. Lat.—“That man should be possessed of wealth, who knows its proper use.”—

The motto of Lord BERWICK.

Quoad hoc. Lat.—“As far as this.”—He is right

quoad hoc, as to this stage of the business, or point of the argument.

Quo animo? Lat.—“With what mind?”—The

quo animo—the spirit and intention under which any act was performed.

Quocunque trahunt fata sequamur. Lat. VIRGIL.—

“Wherever the Fates direct us, let us follow.”

—Let us yield to the imperious necessity of circumstances.

Quod male fers, assuesce, feres bene. Lat. SENECA.

“Accustom yourself to that which you bear ill, and you will bear it well.”—Patience and resignation will lighten every difficulty.

Quod non potest vult posse, qui nimium potest. Lat.

SENECA.—“He who is too powerful is still aiming at that degree of power which is unattainable.”—It is in the nature of despotism to be insatiable.

Quod

Quod petis hic est—est Ulubris. Lat. HORACE.—

“What you seek is here—it is at *Ulubri*.”—

You look for happiness in change of place, when in fact it is every where within your reach, were your search but properly directed.

Quod quisque vitet nunquam homini satis

Cautum est in horas.

Lat. HORACE.

“Man is never sufficiently aware of the dangers which hourly await him.”—The perils which environ humanity are so numerous, that we should never relax in our caution.

Quod ratio nequeat sæpe sanavit mora. Lat. SENECA.

“That which reason could not avoid, has often been cured by delay.”—To forbear and wait for events is sometimes all that is left to the most consummate prudence.

Quod ab initio non valet tractu temporis convalescere non potest. Lat. Law Maxim.—

“That which had no force in the beginning, can gain no strength from the lapse of time.”—A claim or title defective in the first instance, cannot derive any additional weight from prescription.

Quod licet ingratum est, quod non licet acrius urit.

Lat. OVID.

“That which is lawful is less pleasing. Men are more strongly prompted to that which is unlawful.”—As they look, for instance, with more desire to other men’s wives than to their own.

Quod satis est cui contigit, nil amplius optet.

Lat. HORACE.

“He who has enough should wish for nothing more.”—The man who has a sufficiency, should learn to smile at the artificial wants of others.

Quod sit esse velit, nihilque malit. Lat. MARTIAL.

“Who wishes to be what he is, and sees nothing preferable.”—A brief and just definition of a state of contentment.

*Quod medicorum est
Promittunt medici, tractant fabrilis fabri.*

Lat. HORACE.

“Physicians promise that which belongs to physicians, and workmen handle their own tools.”
—In these cases no man interferes with another’s business.

Quo fata trabunt retrahuntque sequamur. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Let us follow the fates wherever they may lead or divert our steps.”—Let us submit ourselves implicitly to Providence.

Quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti. Lat. HORACE.—“Of what use is fortune, if I am not permitted to use it.”—Of what value is wealth if its enjoyment be restricted?

Quo me cunque rapit tempestas deferor hospes.

Lat. HORACE.

“To whatever quarter the storm may blow, it bears me as a willing guest.”—I endeavour to accommodate myself to every circumstance and condition of life.

Quo modo pyris vesci jubet Calaber hospes.

Lat. HORACE.

“In the same manner as your Calabrian would insist on your eating pears.”—This fruit is so plenty in Calabria, that it is chiefly used to feed hogs. The application is therefore to those, who officiously force on you that for which you have no liking.

Quondam vicimus armis. Lat.—“We were once victorious in arms.”—Motto of Lord DORCHESTER.

Quoniam diu vixisse denegatur, aliquid faciamus quo possimus ostendere nos vixisse. Lat.—“As length of life is denied to us, we should at least do something to shew that we have lived.”

M

Quoniam

Quoniam non potest fieri id quod vis

Id velis quod possis.

Lat. TERENCE:

“As you cannot effect that which you wish, you should wish for that which you may effect.”
You should endeavour to divert your inclination from that which you cannot possibly attain.

Quorum. Lat.—“Of whom,” one of the *quorum*.

This description of a justice of peace is taken from the words of his *Dedimus*.—“*Quorum unum*.”—“One of whom,” I have appointed N. S. Esq. to be.

Quas Deus vult perdere prius dementat. Lat.—

“Those whom God has a mind to destroy, he first deprives of their senses.”—This is a phrase most frequently applied to ministers, whose real or imputed faults are taken as the prelude to their approaching fall.

Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem

Testa diu.

Lat. HORACE.

“The cask will long retain the flavour of that with which it was first filled.”—The prejudices imbibed from early education, will probably last through life.

Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo? Lat.

HORACE.—“In what knot shall I hold this *Proteus* who so often changes his countenance?”
How shall I confine to a specific point the man who so often shifts his ground of argument?

Quot capitum vivunt totidem studiorum

Millia.

Lat.

“The number of different pursuits and passions is in proportion to the number of men who live.”—Each man has his own prevailing passion, which differs in some respect from that of his neighbour.

Quot homines tot sententia. Latin Proverb.—“So

many men, so many different opinions.”—An allusion to the continued diversity of taste and opinion.

Quo

Q U ——— R A

Quo warranto. Law. Lat.—“By what warrant.”—
A writ lying against the person who has usurped
any franchise against the king.

R.

Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno. Lat.
OVID.—“A rare bird on the earth, and very
like a black swan.”—Something singular or
wonderful.—An *unique*, a prodigy.

——— *Rara est adeo concordia formæ
Atque pudicitia.* Lat. JUVENAL.
“So rare is the union of beauty and of virtue.”
One cause of this may be, that the fairest objects
are those first attempted to be seduced.

*Rarâ temporum felicitate, ubi sentire quæ velis, &
quæ sentias dicere licet.*

Lat. TACITUS.

“Such being the happiness of the times, that
you may think as you wished, and speak as you
thought.”—This strong description, so seldom
realized, is given by the historian of the reigns
of *Trajan* and *Aurelius*.

Rari nantes in gurgite vasto. Lat. VIRGIL.—
“Swimming dispersedly in the vast deep.”—
This was originally used in speaking of sea-
men escaping from a wreck. It is now applied
to a literary performance where a few good
thoughts are nearly lost in an ocean of *no-
meanings*.

*Rari quippe boni, numero vix sunt totidem quot
Thebærum portæ, vel divitis ostia Nili.*

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Good men are scarce indeed. They are
scarcely more in number than the (seven) gates
of *Thebes*, or the mouths of the rich *Nile*!”

*Rarus enim ferme sensus communis in illa
Fortuna.*

Lat. JUVENAL.

“We do not commonly find men of common sense amongst those of the highest fortune.”

———“For ’tis rare

If mighty fortunes common sense can share.”

Rarus sermo illis, & magna libido tacendi.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Their discourse was infrequent, and their seeming desire was to be silent.”—This is spoken of men who affect silence as a characteristic of gravity and wisdom.—It is thus translated by Dryden:

“Since silence seems to carry wisdom’s power,
“Th’ affected rogues, like clocks, speak once
an hour.”

Ratio iustificata. Lat.—“The reason which justifies.”

Ratio suaseria. Lat.—“The reason which persuades.”—These two phrases are used to distinguish when a speaker is impelled by a different motive from that, by which he means to influence his auditory;—when he secretly *justifies* his measures on one ground, and wishes to *persuade* his hearers on another.

*Rebus in angustiis facile est contemnere vitam
Fortiter ille facit qui miser esse potest.*

Lat. MARTIAL.

“It is easy in adversity to despise death; he has real fortitude who can dare to be wretched.”

“The coward dares to die, the brave live on.”

Recte & suaviter. Lat.—“Justly and mildly.”—
Motto of Lord SCARSDALE.

Rectus in curia. Lat.—“Upright in the court.”—
A man coming into a court of justice, as the phrase is, “with clean hands.”

Reculer

R E ——— R E

Reculer pour mieux sauter. Fr. Prov.—“To go backward in order to leap the better.”—The metaphor is borrowed from the practice in what is called a running leap. To retreat with prudence for the purpose of coming forward with greater energy.

Reddere personæ scit convenientia cuique. Lat. HORACE.—“He knows how to assign what is proper and becoming to each person.”—As a dramatic poet, he gives to every personage its apposite and characteristic expression.

Redire cum perit nescit pudor. Lat. SENECA.—“When modesty is once extinguished, it knows not a return.”—The ingenuous sense of shame, when once lost, can never be restored.

Re infectâ. Lat. CÆSAR.—“The affair not having been done.”—He returned *re infectâ*—without accomplishing his purpose.

———*Rem facias rem*

Reête si possis, si non quocunque modo rem.

Lat. HORACE.

“A fortune—make a fortune, by honest means if you can, if not, by any means make a fortune.”—This language is put by the poet into the mouth of a corrupt man. It has been thus well translated :

“Get wealth and power, if possible, with grace,
“If not, by any means, get wealth and place.”

POPE.

Rem in re. Law Lat.—“In the act of coition.”

Renovato nomine. Lat.—“By a revived name.”—
Motto of the Ir. Baron WESTCOTE.

Res angusta domi. Lat. HORACE.—“Narrow’d circumstances at home.”—He was impelled by the *res angusta domi*,—by the severe pressure of poverty.

R E ——— R E

Res est sacra miser. Lat.—“The person of affliction is sacred.”—There is an hallowed respect due to the wretched, which should protect them from further insult or depression.

Res est solliciti plena timoris amor. Lat. OVID.—“Love is the perpetual source of fears and anxieties.”

Respice finem. Lat.—“Look to the end.”—Before you enter on an affair, let the consequences be well considered.

*Respicere exemplar vitæ morumque jubebo
Doctum imitatore, & veras hinc ducere voces.*

Lat. HORACE.

“I would advise him who wishes to imitate well, to look closely into life and manners, and thereby to learn to express them with truth.”—Characters to be striking should be drawn from nature, not from fancy. This should be particularly observed upon the stage.

Retraxit. Law Lat.—“He has recalled or revoked.”—A term in law when the plaintiff or demandant says that he will proceed no further.

Res publica. Lat.—“The common weal.”—The general interest.

Revenons à nos moutons. Fr. Phrase.—“Let us return to our sheep.”—A French lawyer pleading the cause of a client who had lost some sheep, talked of every thing but the matter in question, when his unfortunate client recalled him by the above exclamation. It is used in conversation to check any impertinent wandering from the argument.

*Rex datur propter regnum, non regnum propter regem.
Potentia non est nisi ad bonum.* Lat.—“A king is given to serve the kingdom, not the kingdom to serve the king. Power is never conferred but for the purpose of general advantage.”

———*Ridentem*

~~Ridentem~~ *Ridentem dicere verum*

Quid vetat? Lat. HORACE.

"What forbids a man when laughing to speak the truth?"—Why may not wholesome truths be conveyed under the garb of pleasantry?

Ridetur chorda qui semper aberrat eadem. Lat. HORACE.

"That person makes himself ridiculous who is ever harping on the same string."—Nothing is more disgusting than sameness in conversation.

~~Ridiculum~~ *Ridiculum acri*

Fortius ac melius plerumque facit res.

Lat. HORACE.

"Ridicule is frequently employed with more power and success than severity."—Playful satire may sometimes reform, where serious indignation would be of no avail.

Rien n'est beau que le vrai, le vrai seul est aimable.

Fr. BOILEAU.—"Nothing is beautiful but truth, and truth alone is lovely."

Rira bien, qui rira le dernier. Fr. Prov.

"He laughs successfully who laughs the last."—Nothing is more ridiculous than when the anticipation of triumph is mocked by a defeat.

Risum teneatis amici? Lat. HORACE.—"Can even friends abstain from laughter?"—Is not the thing so ridiculous, that even partiality must smile?

Rixator de lanâ caprina. Lat.—"One who will quarrel about goat's wool."—A person so capacious that he will dispute on every thing however absurd or trifling.

Rôle d'Equipage. Fr.—"A list of the crew."

An official list of the persons on board, which neutral vessels are compelled to produce, in time of war.

R U———S Æ

Rudis indigestaque moles. Lat. OVID.—“A rude and unarranged mass.”—A chaos of undigested matter.

Ruse contre ruse. French Phrase.—“Trick against trick.”—Diamond cut diamond.

Ruse de guerre. Fr. Phrase.—“A trick of war.”—A stratagem.

Rus in urbe. Lat.—“The country in town.”—Describing a situation which partakes of the advantages of both.

—*Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis, at ille
Labitur & labetur in omne volubilis ævum.*

Lat. HORACE.

“The peasant sits waiting on the bank, until the river shall have passed away, but still the stream flows on and will continue to flow for ever.”—This is used to mark the disappointed ignorance of those who are of opinion that the same causes will not continue to produce the same effects.

S.

Sa boule est demeurée. Fr. Phrase.—“His bowl has stopt short of the jack.”—He has failed of his object.

*Sæpius ventis agitur ingens
Pinus & celsæ graviore casu
Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos
Fulgura montes.*

Lat. HORACE.

“The lofty pine is ofteneft agitated by the winds—high towers rush to the earth with an heavier fall—and the lightning most frequently strikes the highest mountains.”—The proud and the exalted are more liable to the strokes of adversity than the lowly and the humble.

Sæviti

Sævit amor ferri, & scelerata insania belli. Lat. LUCAN.—“The passions are in arms and nothing is heard of but the mad wickedness of war.”—This is a good description of that species of frenzy, which is too frequently the sole cause of national hostilities.

—*Sævit animis ignobile vulgus*

Jamque faces & saxa volant furor arma ministrat.

Lat. VIRGIL.

“The rude rabble are enraged: now the firebrands and stones are seen to fly about: their fury supplies them with arms.”—A striking description of a popular tumult.

Salus per Christum redemptorem. Lat.—“Salvation through Christ the Redeemer.”—Motto of the Sc. Earl of MORAY.

Sanctio justa, jubens honesta, & prohibens contraria.

Lat.—“A just ordinance, commanding what is honest, and forbidding the contrary.”—This is the proper definition, given by BRACON, of our municipal law.

Sang froid. Fr.—“Cold blood.”—Indifference, apathy.

Sans changer. Fr.—“Without changing.”—Motto of the Earl of DERBY.

Sans Dieu rien. Fr.—“Nothing without God.”—Motto of Lord PETRE.

Sapere aude. Lat. HORACE.—“Dare to be wise.”

Pursue the path of wisdom without regarding the obstacles which may be thrown in your course.—Motto of Earl MACCLESFIELD.

Sapientem pascere barbam. Lat. HORACE.—“To nurse a wise beard.”—To assume the outward indications of wisdom.

Sapientia prima est, stultitia caruisse. Lat. HORACE.—“The first step to wisdom is, to be
I exempt

exempt from folly."—No man can be called wise who makes occasional lapses in point of prudence.

Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum. Lat. SALLUST.
 "A sufficient share of eloquence, with little wisdom."—A fluent elocution is not always a proof of intrinsic good sense.

Sauve qui peut. Fr.—"Save himself who can."—The phrase of flight, when a French army is routed.

Scan. Mag. Scandalum Magnatum. Law Lat.—
 "The scandal of the Peerage."—The name given to a statute of Richard II. by which punishment is to be inflicted for any scandal or wrong offered to, or uttered against a noble personage.

Scelere velandum est scelus. Lat. SENECA.—"One wickedness is to be concealed by another."—The guilt of one crime is too frequently disguised by the perpetration of a second.

Scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum
Facti crimen habet. Lat. JUVENAL.
 "He who meditates the commission of a crime has all the guilt of the deed."—The intention in certain cases is as guilty as the act itself.

Scilicet ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum
Tempore in duro est inspicienda fides. Lat. OVID.
 "As the yellow gold is tried in the fire, so the faith of friendship can only be known in the season of adversity."

Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus. Lat. VIRGIL.—"The uncertain multitude is divided by opposite opinions."—The populace, incapable of judging for themselves, and generally taking their opinions from others, are seldom to be found in a state of unanimity.

Scire facias. Law Lat.—“Cause it to be known.”
—The name given to a judicial writ, ordering the defendant to shew cause why the execution should not be made out of a judgment which has passed.

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter. Lat. PERSIUS.—“Your own knowledge is as nothing, unless others know you to possess that knowledge.”—The chief value of acquired knowledge, with many, is to impress others with a sense of their acquirements.

Scire volunt omnes, mercedem solvere nemo.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Every man wishes to be informed, but few are willing to pay the price.”—To undergo the study and expence.

Scribendi recte sapere est principium & fons.

Lat. HORACE.

“Wisdom is the first principle and source of all good writing.”—Those writings are of little value, which do not leave the reader either wiser or better than they found him.

Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim. Lat. HORACE.—“We, both learned and unlearned, are in the habit of writing poetry.”—Other pursuits are supposed to require some previous study, but most men suppose themselves as it were instinctively qualified to become poets, as well as politicians.

Secundum formam statuti. Law Lat.—“According to the form of the statute.”

Sed nunc amitto quæramus seria ludo. Lat. HORACE.—“But now leaving sportiveness aside, let us look to more serious matter.”—Putting wit and raillery out of the question, let us come to facts and arguments.

Sed

Sed nunc non erat his locus. Lat. HORACE.—“But there was at this time no place for these matters.”—The observations were sufficiently well in themselves, but they were extraneous and inapplicable to the subject.

Sed ubi plura nitent in carmine non ego paucis Offendar maculis. Lat. HORACE.

“But if there are many brilliancies in the poem, I shall not be offended with a few faults.”—Where there are many beauties, we should pardon a few defects.

Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.

Lat. HORACE.

“The facts, which are merely told, produce a cold impression, compared with that of those which are presented to the eye.”—This is a lesson to the tragic poet who should rather place his reliance on vivid action than on cold narration. In common life we are indifferent hearers of acts, which, had we been eye-witnesses, would have excited our lively indignation.

Semita certè

Tranquillæ per virtutem patet unica vitæ.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Virtue offers the only path which, in this life, leads to tranquillity.”

Semper avarus eget. Lat. HORACE.—“The miser is ever in want.”

Semper honor, nomenque, tuum laudesque manebunt.

Lat. VIRGIL.—“Your honor, your name, and your praises, shall ever remain.”—Your fame shall be eternized.

Semper idem—semper eadem. Lat.—“Always the same.”—The former phrase is of the masculine, and the latter of the feminine gender.

Semper

Semper inops quicunque cupit. Lat. CLAUDIAN.—

“The man who desires more is ever poor.”—

The avaricious, who are continually extending their wishes, are poor even in the midst of affluence.

Semper nocet differre paratis. Lat. LUCAN.—“De-

lay is always injurious to those who are prepared.”—When you are ready, you should leave to your adversary no further time for preparation.

Semper fidelis. Lat.—“Always faithful.”—Motto of Lord ONSLOW.

Semper paratus. Lat.—“Always ready.”—Motto of Lord CLIFFORD.

Sempre il mal non vien per nuocere. Prov. Ital.—

“Misfortune does not always come to injure.”

That which we take for an infliction sometimes comes as a blessing.

Sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis. Lat. VIR-

GIL.—“He follows his father, but not with equal paces.”—He follows his predecessor, but with an inferior share of vigour, or ability.

Seria cum possim, quod delectantia malim

Scribere, tu causa es lector. Lat. MARTIAL.

“That I dwell on lighter topics, when I could handle those more serious, thou, reader, art the cause.”—An author must strive to gratify the taste of his reader, for

“Those who live to please, must please to live.”

Seriatim. Lat.—“In order.”—According to place or seniority.

Sero sed serio. Lat.—“Late, but seriously.”—

Motto of the Sc. Marquis of LOTHIAN, and of the Marquis SALISBURY.

Serpentes avibus gementur tigris agni. Lat. VIR-

GIL.—“Let serpents couple with birds, and lambs

lambs with tygers."—Let things the most dissonant agree, ere this harsh union be completed.

Serva jugum. Lat.—“Preserve the yoke.”—This is the complaisant motto of the Scotch Earl of ERROL.

Servabo fidem. Lat.—“I will keep faith.”—Motto of Lord SHERBORNE.

Servare cives, major est virtus patriæ patri. Lat. SENECA.—“To preserve the lives of citizens, is the greatest virtue in the Father of his country.”

Servata fides cineri. Lat.—“Faithful to the memory of my ancestors.”—Motto of Lord HARROWBY.

—————*Servetur ad imum*

Qualis ab incæpto processerit & sibi constet.

Lat. HORACE.

“Let the character be preserved to the last as it set out from the beginning, and be consistent with itself.”—Let not your conduct, or that of the character which you pourtray, be disgraced by inconsistency.

Serviet eternum, qui parvo nescitur uti. Lat. HORACE.—“He must be a perpetual slave who knows not how to live upon a little.”—Prodigality in the first instance, is the natural parent of adulation and servility in the second.

Sic donec. Lat.—“Thus, until—.”—The Motto of the Duke of BRIDGWATER.

Sic itur ad astra. Lat.—“Thus men ascend to the skies.”—Such is the way to immortality.—Motto of the Sc. Baron BALLENDEN.

Sic passim. Lat.—“So every where.”—This is used to denote, that the same sentiment occurs in several passages of the same work.

Sic quisque pavendo
Dat vires famæ, nulloque auctore malorum
Quæ fixere timent. Lat. LUCAN.

"Thus each person by his fears, gives wings to rumour, and without any real source of apprehension, men fear what they themselves have feigned."—The popular apprehension too often makes the mischief which it fears.

Sic transi gloria mundi. Lat.—"Thus passes away the glory of this world."—Such are the transi-
 tions and fluctuations of worldly splendor, and of human happiness.

Sic utere tuo ut alienum non ledas. Lat. Law Maxim.—"Make use of your own property in such a manner, as not to injure that of another."—
 This is often applied in cases of nuisance, &c.

Sic volo, sic jubeo, stat pro ratione voluntas. Lat.—
 "Thus I wish and order; my will stands in the place of reason."—This characteristic language is generally put into the mouth of a despot.

Sic vos non vobis. Lat. VIRGIL.—"So you do not labour for yourselves."—This is merely the commencement of some stanzas, by the poet, in which he complains, that as bees do not make honey, or sheep bear fleeces for their own use, so the profit of his labours had been usurped by others.—The application is to those who have suffered by a similar usurpation.

Si judicas cognosce, si regnas jube. Lat. SENECA.—
 "If you judge, enquire; if you reign, command."—If your office be judicial, inform yourself; if ministerial, decide at once without enquiry.

Silent leges inter arma. Lat.—"The laws are silent in the midst of arms."—The shock of hostilities is too violent to permit of calm or equitable discussion.

Simplex

Simplex munditiis. Lat. HORACE.—“Simple in neatness.”—Recommended by propriety of dress, but unincumbered with superfluous ornament.

Simul & jucunda & idonea dicere vitæ.

Lat. HORACE.

“To tell at once what is pleasant and proper in life.”—This is the task of the didactic poet, whose business it is to blend amusement with instruction.

Sincerum est nisi vas quodcunque infundis acescit.

Lat. HORACE.

“Unless the vessel be pure, whatever you put in will turn sour.”—If the young mind be not duly prepared, all after instructions are thrown away.

Sine Cerere & Baccho friget Venus. Lat.—“Without the aid of Ceres and Bacchus, Venus freezes.”—Love will speedily cool, says the Poet from the school of Epicurus, without the aid of wine and good living.

Sine die. Lat.—“Without a day.”—The business was deferred *sine die*—no day was named for its reconsideration.

Singula de nobis anni prædantur euntes. Lat. HORACE.—“Each passing year robs us of a share of what we possessed.”—Talents, beauty, and health, the most valuable possessions of human nature, all fall a prey to the ravages of time.

Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos. Lat.—“If God be with us, who shall be against us?”—Motto of the Ir. Viscount MOUNTMORRES.

Si fortuna juvat, caveto tolli

Si fortuna tonat, caveto mergi. Lat. AUSON.

“If fortune favours you, do not be elated;—if she should frown, do not despond.”—Preserve an equal mind in all situations.

*Si genus humanum & mortalia temnitis arma
At sperate Deos memores fandi atque nefandi.*

Lat. VIRGIL.

“If you despise the human race, and mortal arms, yet remember that there is a God who is mindful of right and wrong.”—Recollect that there is a future state of reward and punishment.

Si je puis. Fr.—“If I can.”—Motto of the Sc. Baron NEWBURGH.

Si parva licet componere magnis. Lat. VIRGIL.—

“If great things may be compared with small.”
If I may be permitted to use such a comparison.

Si quæris monumentum circumspice. Lat.—“If you seek my monument, look around.”—This was the epitaph of the architect, in a church which he himself had built. If you question my merit, behold my works,

—*Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti, si non his utere mecum.*

Lat. HORACE.

“If you know of any thing more proper than these (precepts,) be so candid as to communicate your knowledge—if not, make use of what I have furnished.”—Thus translated:

—“If a better system’s thine,
Impart it freely, or make use of mine.”

Si sit prudentia. Lat.—“If there be but prudence.”—Motto of Lord AUCKLAND.

Sit mihi fas audita loqui. Lat.—“Let me have permission to state what I have heard.”

*Sit mihi quod nunc est, etiam minus, ut mihi vivam
Quod superest avi—si quid superesse volunt dii.*

Lat. HORACE.

“Let me, I pray, possess what I now have, or even less, that I may enjoy myself for my remaining days, if Heaven grants any to remain.”

Sit piger ad penas princeps, ad premia velox. Lat.

OV ID.—“A monarch should be slow to punish, and swift to reward.”

Sit tibi terra levis. Lat.—“Light lie the earth upon thy grave.”—This was the wish of the Romans to a departed friend, from an idea that the clay which covered the guilty dead, was heavy, painful, and oppressive.

—*Si vis me flere dolendum est*

Primum tibi ipsi.

Lat. HORACE.

“If you wish me to weep, you must feel first yourself.”—This was the precept of the satyrist to the tragic poet. It is equally applicable to the actor in tragedy.

—*Si volet usus*

Quem penes arbitrium est et jus & norma loquendi.

Lat. HORACE.

“If usage so wills it, within whose power is the rule and law of speech.”—The use and pronunciation of particular words and expressions, must be governed by the fashion of the day.

Soi-disant. Fr.—“Self-called.”—The *soi-disant* Marquis—the self-named Marquis.

Sola juvat virtus. Lat.—“Virtue alone assists me.”

—Motto of the Sc. Baron BLANTYRE.

Sola nobilitas virtus. Lat.—“Virtue alone is true nobility.”—Motto of the Marquis ABERCORN.

Sola salus servire Deo. Lat.—“Our only safety is in serving God.”—Motto of the Ir. Earl of Ross.

Sola virtus invicta. Lat.—“Virtue alone is invincible.”—Motto of the Duke of NORFOLK.

Solamen miseris socios habuisse doloris. Lat. VIRGIL.

“It is a comfort to the wretched to have partners in their sorrow.”—The sense of sympathy tends to diminish the suffering of the individual.

Solitudinem

Solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant. Lat. TACITUS.—“They make a desert, and call that tranquillity.”—They exterminate a people, and then say that peace is restored.—It will be for posterity to record that this barbarous solecism was acted upon, in various places, at the latter end of the eighteenth century.

Solvuntur tabulae. Lat.—“The bills are dismissed.” The defendant is acquitted.

Soyez ferme. Fr.—“Be firm.”—Persevere. The motto of the Irish Earl of CARRICK.

Spectas & tu spectabere. Lat.—“You see, and you shall be seen.”—You witness here the exhibition of character, but if your faults deserve it, you shall be exhibited in your turn.

Spektatum admissi risum teneatis amici? Lat. HORACE.—“Can even the friends who are admitted to see (the picture) refrain from laughter.”—Must not the muscles even of partiality, give way at an exhibition so ridiculous.

Spektemur agendo. Lat.—“Let us be tried by our actions.”—Let us be examined by our conduct. The motto of the Duke of BRIDGEWATER, Earl BEAULIEU, and of the Ir. Viscount CLIEFDEN.

Spem pretio non emo. Lat. TERENCE.—“I do not give prompt payment for hope.”—I do not annex any value to idle expectations.

*Sperat infestis, metuit secundis
Alteram sortem bene preparatum*

Pectus. Lat. HORACE.—“The breast which is well prepared, hopes every thing in adversity, and fears every thing in prosperity.”—The philosophic mind can buoy up distress by hope, and curb the insolence of success, by reflecting on its instability.

Sperne voluptates—nocet empty dolore voluptas. Lat.

HORACE.—“Despise all vain enjoyment—it is injurious when purchased at the price of pain.” The pursuit of pleasure to excess, not only takes away the faculty of enjoyment, but leaves a permanent sting behind.

Spero meliora. Lat.—“I hope for better times or things.”—Motto of Sc. Viscount STORMONT, and Sc. Baron TORPHICHEN.

Spes durat avorum. Lat.—“The hope of my ancestors continues.”—Motto of Earl ROCHFORD.

Spes mea in Deo. Lat.—“My hope is in God.”—Motto of Lord TEYNHAM.

Spes mea Christus. Lat.—“Christ is my hope.”—Motto of the Ir. Baron LUCAN.

Spes tutissima cælis. Lat.—“The safest hope is in Heaven.”—Motto of the Ir. Earl of KINGSTON.

Stans pede in uno. Lat. HORACE.—“Standing upon one leg.”—A work composed *stans pede in uno*—with no more than an ordinary degree of exertion.

Stant cætera tigno. Lat.—“The rest stand on a beam.”—Motto of Earl ABOYNE.

Stat magni nominis umbra. Lat. LUCAN.—“He stands the shadow of a mighty name.”—He exhibits only a faint shadow of his former greatness.

Stat pro ratione voluntas. Lat.—“My will stands in the place of reason.”—Applied to a despot who ordains that his caprices should be obeyed as law.

Stat promissa fides. Lat.—“The promised faith remains.”—Motto of the Sc. Baron LINDORES.

Stat

*Stat sua cuique dies ; breve & irreparabile tempus,
Omnibus est vita, sed famam extendere factis*

Hoc virtutis opus. Lat. VIRGIL.

“Every man has his brief portion of life, and of time, which cannot be recalled ; but it belongs to virtue (or valour) alone to extend our fame by our deeds.”—Superior genius or virtue can overleap the brief span of human life, and consecrate the name of their possessor to immortality.

Status quo. Lat.—“The state in which,” or *status quo ante bellum*.—The state in which both parties were before the war.” This is used in speaking of belligerent powers when they agree, as a preliminary to peace, to restore their conquests, to return to that condition in which the parties respectively stood before the commencement of hostilities.

Stavo bene, mai per stare migliore sto qui. Italian.—

“I was well, but by endeavouring to be better I am here.”—The epitaph on an hypochondriac, who, though well in health, was not easy until he had quacked himself into his grave. Used to mark the discontent of those who are dissatisfied when in an eligible situation.

Stemmata quid faciunt, quid prodest Pontice longo

Sanguine censeri. Lat. JUVENAL.

“Of what avail are pedigrees, or to derive one’s blood from a long train of lofty ancestors?”—Without virtue or genius what are the boasted advantages of high birth?

Stimulos dedit æmula virtus. Lat. LUCAN.—“He was spurred on by rival valour.”—An honorable emulation is the best incentive to acts of greatness.

Studiis & rebus honestis. Lat.—“By honest pursuits and studies.”—Motto of Lord ASHBURTON.

Stultitiam patiuntur opes. Lat.—“Riches will bear out folly.”—The rich fool is suffered to play such pranks with impunity, as if played off by one in an inferior station, would meet, not only with derision, but punishment.

Stultorum incurata malus pudor ulcera celat. Lat. HORACE.—“The false shame of fools makes them hide their uncured sores.”—It is the height of folly to conceal our faults from those, from whom we may derive amendment.

Stultum est timere quod vitare non potes. Lat. Prov.—“It is idle to dread that which you cannot avoid.”—In such a case, instead of giving way to fear, we should summon all our fortitude.

Sua cuique voluptas. Lat. Proverb.—“Each man has his own pleasure.”—Every person has a taste for some particular enjoyment.

Suave est ex magno tollere acervo. Lat. HORACE.—“It is pleasant to take from a great heap.”—The poet speaks sarcastically of a miser, whose perverse delight it is to take from a large hoard the little which he dares to use.

*Suave mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis
E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem.*

Lat. LUCRETIVS.

“It is pleasant when the sea runs high to view from land the great distress of another.”—It is not uncommon for men to enjoy the distresses of others, when they can indulge the sense of their own security.

Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. Lat.—“Gentle in the manner, but vigorous in the deed.”—In affairs of importance, outward complacency should be joined with inward firmness.—This has been adopted as a motto by the Ir. Lord NEWBOROUGH.

Sub cruce candida. Lat.—“Under the fair cross.”
Motto of Lord LOVELL.

Sub hoc signo vinces. Lat.—“Under this sign thou shalt conquer.”—Alluding to the cross which appeared in the air, as the signal of victory, to CONSTANTINE.—Motto of the Ir. Viscount DE VESCI.

Sub pœnâ. Law Lat.—“Under a penalty.”—The name given to a writ for the summoning of witnesses.

Sub silentio. Lat.—“In silence.”—The matter passed *sub silentio*—without any notice being taken.

Sublimi feriam sidera vertice. Lat. HORACE.—“My lofty head shall strike the stars.”—This flight of the poet is now employed as a common place pleasantry.

Succedaneum. Lat.—“A substitute.”—A matter substituted.—Impudence is frequently used as a *succedaneum* for argument.

Suggestio falsi. Lat.—“The suggestion of a falsehood.”—This and the *suppressio veri*, or “suppression of the truth,” are the strongest charges which can be made against a public orator or writer.

Sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam.

Lat. CORN. NEPOS.

“His own morals (or manners) shape the fortune of every man.”—Thus the English proverb, “manners make the man.”

Sui generis. Lat.—“Of its own kind.”—Not to be classed according to any ordinary description.

Suivez raison. Fr.—“Follow reason.”—Motto of the Ir. Earl ALTAMONT, Visct. MONTAGUE, and Lord KILMAINE.

S U ——— T A

Sumite materiam vestris qui scribitis æquam
Viribus. Lat. HORACE.

"Let those who write fix on a subject, to which their force is equal."—Every author should look to his mental vigour, and consider whether it be equal to the task which he is about to undertake.

Summum bonum. Lat.—"The chief good."—The object of attainment most desirable, which some of the ancient philosophers stated to be pleasure, and others virtue.

Summum crede nefas, animum præferre pudori
Et propter vitam, vivendi perdere causas.

Lat. JUVENAL.
"Believe it to be the last of all infamies, to prefer your existence to your honor, or for the sake of life, to lose every inducement to live."

Summum jus, summa injuria. Lat.—"Strictness of law is sometimes of the greatest injustice."—A too rigorous interpretation of the law is not infrequently productive of the greatest injustice.

Superanda omnis fortuna ferenda est. Lat. VIRGIL.
"Every misfortune is to be subdued by patience."

Supersedeas. Law Lat.—"You may remove or set aside."—A writ to stay proceedings.

Suppressio veri. Lat.—See *suggestio falsi*.

Suum cuique. Lat.—"Let each man have his own."
Let the laws of property be strictly observed.

T.

Tabula rasa. Lat.—"A shaved, or smoothed tablet."—His mind is a *tabula rasa*—it is a mere blank. The idea is taken from the waxed tablets of the ancients, on which they made their

T A ——— T E

their *memoranda* with a sharp instrument, called a *stylus*, with the other flatted end of which they afterwards erased what they had written.

Tacent satis laudant. Lat. TERENCE.—“Their silence is sufficient praise.”—It is ample proof of worth, when the censorious have nothing to alledge.

Tache sans tache. Fr.—“A work without a stain.”

The motto of the Sc. Earl of NORTHESK.

Tam deest avaro quod habet quam quod non habet.

Lat. PROV.—“The miser is as much in want of that which he has, as of that which he has not!”

Tandem fit surculus arbor. Lat.—“A shoot at length becomes a tree.”—Motto of the Marquis of WATERFORD.

Tantiene animis cœlestibus iræ. Lat. VIRGIL.—

“Can heavenly minds such anger entertain?”
Is it possible for exalted minds to descend to such low resentments?

Tant mieux. Fr.—“So much the better.”

Tant pis. Fr.—“So much the worse.”

Tantum se fortunæ permittunt, etiam ut naturam dediscant. Lat. QUINT. CURT.—“They give themselves up so much to fortune, as even to forget their nature.”

— *Tel en vous lisant admire chaque trait
Qui dans le fond de l'ame & vous craint & vous
hâit.* FR. BOILEAU.

“Such a one on reading your work, admires every stroke, but from the bottom of his soul he fears and hates you.”—The living satyrist excites more of fear than of regard.

Tel maître, tel valet. Fr. PROV.—“Like master like man.”

Tempa

T E ——— T I

Templa quam dilecta. Lat.—“Temples how beloved.”—The motto of the Marquis of BUCKINGHAM. This is a poor pun on the family name of *Temple*.

Tempora mutantur & nos mutamur in illis. Lat.
“The times are perpetually changing, and we change with the times.”—There is nothing fixed or stable, either in situations or opinions.

Tempus edax rerum. Lat. HORACE.—“Time that devours all things.”

Tempus omnia revelat. Lat.—“Time reveals all things.”—Few things, these two proverbs say, escape the disclosure of time, and nothing its ravages.

————— *Tenet insanabile multos*
Scribendi cacoethes, ægroque in corde senescit.

“Many have an incurable itch for writing, which takes full possession of their disordered faculties.”—The race has been numerous in every age of those

“ ————— who in despite
“Of nature, and their stars, will write.”

Teres atque rotundus. Lat. HORACE.—“A man smooth and rounded in himself.”—One whose conduct, like a polished globe, can surmount every difficulty, and defy every asperity.

Terræ filius. Lat.—“A son of the earth.”—An Oxford phrase, signifying a man of no birth,

Terra nunc educat malos homines atque pusillos.
Lat. JUVENAL,

“The earth now maintains as before, both bad and weak men.”—The condition of the human species in all ages, is nearly the same.

Tiens ta foy. Fr.—“Keep thy faith.”—Motto of Earl BATHURST.

Timeo

T I.—T O

Timeo Danaos & dona ferentes. Lat. VIRGIL.—

"I fear the Greeks, even when they offer presents."—I am on my guard against an enemy, even when he proffers kindness.

Timet pudorem. Lat.—"He fears shame."—Motto of the Irish Viscount DOWNE.

Timidus se vocat cautum parcum sordidus. Lat. Proverb.—"The cowardly man says, that he is cautious, the miser that he is sparing."—We have each an excuse, or palliation for our respective faults.

Tirer le diable par la queue. Fr. Proverb.—"To pull the devil by the tail."—To be put to one's shifts for a livelihood.

To καλον. Gr. *To kalon.*—The *summum bonum*—the supreme good.

To ὅλον. Gr. *To holon.*—"The whole."—Unity.

To προπον. Gr. *To prepon.*—"That which is decorous."—Decency. Decorum.

Tolle jocos—non est jocus esse malignum. Lat.—

"Away with such jests—there is no jest in being malignant."—This is properly applied to that sarcastic merriment, which wounds the peace or feelings of the individual, for the purpose of giving entertainment to the many.

Tolle moras—semper nocuit differre parates. Lat.

LUCAN.—"Away with all delays—it is even injurious to postpone, when you are in readiness."—The application is particular to war. When you are ready, you should allow the enemy no time for preparation.

Tolluntur in altum

Ut lapsu graviore ruant. Lat. CLAUDIAN.

"They are raised to such a height, that they may tumble with an heavier fall."—Some men seem to have been raised to the summit of their ambition, only to aggravate the subsequent reverses

T O ——— T O

reverses which Providence has doomed them to experience.

Tot homines quot sententiæ. Lat.—“So many men, so many opinions.”—There will be as many suffrages as heads.

Toto cælo. Lat.—“By the whole heavens.”—The men differ *toto cælo*—their dispositions are as opposite as the two poles.

Totus in toto, & totus in qualibet parte. Lat.—“Whole in itself, and whole in every part.”—This was the definition given by the ancient scholiasts of the human mind.

Totus mundus agit histrionem. Lat.—“All the world acts the player.”—All the world’s a stage.

Totus teres atque rotundus. Lat.—“Every way round and smooth.”—A man so polished, as to roll through the world unbiassed by any asperity.

Toujours prêt. Fr.—“Always ready.”—Motto of the Ir. M. of ANTRIM & E. CLEANWILLIAM.

Toujours propice. Fr.—“Ever propitious.”—Motto of the Ir. Visct. CREMORNE.

Tous frais faits. Fr.—“All expences paid.”

*Tous les hommes sont foux & malgré leur soins
Ne diffèrent entr’eux, que du plus ou du moins.*

Fr. BOILEAU.

“All men are fools, and with every effort they can only differ in the degree.”—There will only be the more foolish and the less foolish.

Tout bien ou rien. Fr.—“The whole or nothing.”
Motto of E. GAINSBOROUGH.

Tout éloge imposteur blesse une ame sincère. Fr. BOILEAU.—“Nothing wounds a feeling mind more than praise unjustly bestowed.”

Tourner

T O ——— T U

Tourner casaque. Fr.—“To turn a man’s coat.”—

This in former times was regarded as a disgrace!

Trahit sua quemque voluptas. Lat. VIRG.—“Each man is led by his own peculiar taste or pleasure.”—A remark on the ever-prevailing diversity of tastes and passions.

Tribus Anticyris caput insanabile. Lat. HORACE.

“A head incurable by three Anticyræ.”—The island of Anticyra, in the Archipelago, was famous for the growth of hellebore, which is administered to purge the head.—The phrase, therefore, means an incurable madman.

Triumpho morte tam vita. Lat.—“I triumph in death, as in life.”—Motto of the Ir. Viscount ALLEN.

Tros, Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur. Lat. VIRGIL.—“The Trojan and the Tyrian shall be treated by me without distinction.”—I profess no attachment to either of the contending parties, and shall of course speak of them with impartiality.

Truditur dies die. Lat. HORACE.—“One day is pressed onward by another.”—The progress of time, however neglected by man, is silent and irresistible.

Tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet. Lat. HORACE.—“Your affairs are at stake, when the next house is on fire.”—We should remember, that the calamity which afflicts our neighbour, most seriously threatens ourselves.

Tuebor. Lat.—“I will defend.”—The motto of Visct. TORRINGTON.

Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Do not yield to misfortunes, but meet them on the contrary with fortitude.”—You can only subdue adversity, by bearing up against it.—The four first words form the motto of the Ir. Baron MILTON.

Tuo

T U ——— U B

Tuo tibi judicio est utendum. Virtutis & vitiorum grave ipsius conscientia pondus est; quâ sublata jacent omnia. Lat. CICERO.—“ You must use your own judgment on yourself. Great is the weight of conscience in deciding on your own virtues and vices: if that be taken away, all is lost.”

Turpe est laudari ab illaudatis. Lat.—“ It is degrading to be commended by those, who are not themselves worthy of praise.”

Turpe est viro, id in quo quotidie versatur ignorare. Lat.—“ It is shameful that a man should be ignorant of that, in which he is every day employed.”

Tussis pro crepitu. Lat.—“ A cough which is feigned to disguise a f——t.”—A miserable pretext to cover a foul design.

Tuum est. Lat.—“ It is your own.”—Motto of Earl COWPER.

U.

*Uberibus semper lacrymis semperque paratis
In statione sua, atque expectantibus illam
Quo jubeat manare.*

“ They have (the author speaks of a woman) a ready and fruitful fund of tears ready at a call, and the flow of which she has only to direct.” A man’s tears, says Mrs. Inchbald, seem to come from a distance—those of a woman drop in upon us as ready visitants.

Ubi lapsus?—Quid feci? Lat.—“ Where am I fallen?—What have I done?”—Motto of the Ir. Visct. COURTENAY.

Ubi mel, ibi apes. Lat. PLAUTUS.—“ Where there is honey, there will be bees.”—Where there is a pleasing attraction, there will be no want of followers.

U B ——— U L

*Ubi plura nitent in carmine non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit
Aut humana parum cavit natura.*

Lat. HORACE.

“Where there are many beauties in a work, I shall not cavil at a few faults, proceeding either from negligence, or from the imperfection of our nature.”—In a great work of general merit, candor requires that we should excuse any partial defect.

Ubique patriam reminisci. Lat.—“Every where to remember our country.”—Motto of Lord MALMESBURY.

Ubi reddunt ova columbæ. Lat. JUV.—“Where the pigeons lay their eggs.”—This at Rome, was in the interstices under the roofs of houses, in the garrets of which then, as now, poets had that honorable residence, which by some is called, “the first floor down the chimney,” and by others “the roost of eminence.”

Ubi supra. Lat.—“Where above mentioned.”—A reference to a preceding quotation.

*Ubi velis nolunt, ubi nolis volunt ultro,
Concessâ pudet ire viâ.* Lat. TERENCE.

“When you are willing, they are disinclined—when you are averse, they are willing. They are loth to tread in that path where it is permitted.”—This is rather a severe description of the caprices of woman. It has been thus translated—

“You would, they won’t, when you would not, they would;

“Consent does freeze, denial fires their blood.”

Ultima ratio regum. Lat.—“The last reasoning of kings.”—An appeal to violence and hostility. This inscription, if we rightly recollect, was ordered

U L ——— U N

ordered to be graven by Louis XIV. on his cannon.

Ult. ultimus. Lat.—“The last.”

—*Ultima semper*

*Expectanda dies homini est, dicique beatus
Ante obitum nemo & suprema funera debet.*

Lat. OVID.

“Man should ever look to his last day, and no man should be accounted happy before his decease, or until his funeral rites are performed.” Such is the instability of human affairs, that no man should be rated as fortunate, until death has precluded any further possibility of change.

Una salus victis nullam sperare salutem. Lat. VIRG.

“The only hope for the conquered, is to expect no safety.”—The despair of the vanquished, sometimes brings about a relief not to be effected by any other means.

Unde habeas quærit nemo, sed oportet habere. Lat.

JUVENAL.—“No man enquires how you have got your wealth, but it is necessary to possess it.”—All men pay respect to riches, without enquiring very scrupulously into the means by which they have been obtained.

Unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis

—*Cum facias pejora senex.* Lat. JUVENAL.

“When do you derive the power and privilege of a parent, when you, though an old man, fall into greater errors.”—How can you presume to chide your juniors, when you, though advanced in years, set the vicious example.

Un enfant en ouvrant ses yeux doit voir la patrie, & jusqu'à la mort ne voir qu'elle. Fr. ROUSSEAU.—

“The infant on first opening his eyes, ought to see his country, and to the hour of his death never to lose sight of it.”—The love of our country should be implanted early, and nourished through life.

Unguibus

U N———U N

Unguibus & rostro. Lat.—“With talons and beak.”

He fought it *unguibus & rostro*—tooth and nail.

Unguis in ulcere. Lat. CICERO.—“A nail in the wound.”—This strong phrase was applied by the orator to the conspirator *Clodian*.—“Your country,” he would have said in a periphrase, “has received a dangerous wound, into which you, vulture-like, infix your talons, for the purpose of irritating and keeping it open.”

Un homme d'esprit seroit souvent bien embarrassé dans la compagnie des sots. Fr. ROCHEFOUCAULT.
“A man of wit may be often much embarrassed in the company of fools.”

Uni æquus virtuti atque ejus amicis. Lat. HORACE.
“Friendly to virtue alone, and to the friends of virtue.”—The three first words form the motto of Earl MANSFIELD.

Unica virtus necessaria. Lat.—“Virtue is the only thing necessary.”—Motto of the Ir. Earl of MORNINGTON.

Uni quippe vacat, studiis odiisque carenti
Humanum lugere genus. Lat. LUCAN.

“There is only one man, who being equally free from attachments and resentments, is at leisure to weep for the miseries of the human race.”—This praise, which the poet has given to *Cato*, applies to the disinterested patriot, who sighs only for the sufferings of his country.

Un je servirai. Fr.—“One I will serve.”—Motto of the Earl of PEMBROKE and Lord PORCHESTER.

Un Roi, une foy, une loy. Fr.—“One King, one faith, one law.”—Motto of the Ir. Marquis CLANRICARDE.

Un sot à triple etage. Fr.—“A fool of the third story.”—An egregious blockhead.

U N ——— U T

Un ' tien' vaut mieux que deux ' tu l'auras.' Fr. Prov.
 "One 'hold fast' is better than two 'I'll give thee."—A bird in the hand, &c.

Un tout seul. Fr.—"One alone."—Motto of the
 Ir. Earl VERNEY.

———*Unus utrique error*

Sed variis illudit partibus. Lat. HORACE.

"The same error belongs to each, but it mocks them in different ways."—Several men may engage in a pursuit of the same folly—yet each travel by a different road.

Urit enim fulgore suo qui pręgravat artes

Infra se positas—extinctus amabitur idem.

Lat. HORACE.

"He is consumed by his own brightness, who depresses the arts beneath him—yet he, after his decease, shall be admired."—The man of exalted genius, throws by the splendor of his talents, all inferior merits into shade. He is exposed, therefore, to all the shafts of cotemporary jealousy. His death alone can deprive envy of her sting; then those who were most forward to detract, will be the first to do justice to his merits.

———*Usque adeone*

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter?

Lat. PERSIUS.

"Is therefore your own knowledge to pass for nothing, unless others are aware of that knowledge?"—Is it the sole object of your studies to impress others with a sense of your acquirements?

Usque adeone mori miserum est. Lat. VIRG.—"Is it then so very wretched a thing to die?"—Are the thoughts of mortality so very dreadful?

Ut amaris, amabilis esto. Lat. OVID.—"That you may be beloved, be deserving of love."—To merit regard, is the surest mode of obtaining it.

U T ——— U T

Ut apes geometriam. Lat.—“As bees practise geometry.”—The motto of the Marquis of LANSDOWN.

Utatur motu animi, qui uti ratione non potest. Lat.
“Let him be guided by passions, who can make no use of his reason.”—Fools may be impelled by their passions, but the man of reason is left without an excuse.

Utcunque placuerit Deo. Lat.—“As it shall please God.”—Motto of Earl HOWE.

Utile dulci. Lat.—“The useful with the pleasant.”
To say, that he has combined the *utile dulci*—is to give the very first praise to a writer.

Uti possidetis. Lat.—“As you possess.”—A diplomatic phrase, used when two sovereigns, after sacrificing a number of human lives, &c. chuse to make peace, “each retaining the possessions which they have acquired.”—Its opposite is the *status quo*, when both parties re-enter into the condition in which they stood before the war.

—*Ut nec pes, nec caput uni*
Reddatur formæ. Lat. HORACE.
“So that neither the foot nor the head shall belong to the same form.”—Applied to a dramatic piece or picture, where all is incongruity.

Ut nemo in sese tentat descendere, nemo;
Sed præcedenti spectatur mantica tergo
Quæsieris. Lat. JUVENAL.
“You ask why no man attempts to descend into himself, but looks to the wallet on the shoulders of him who precedes.”—The allusion is to the fable, where men are represented as marching with a double wallet, the foremost part containing their neighbour’s faults, whilst their own are slung unseen behind their backs.

U T ——— V A

Ut pictura poesis erit. Lat. HORACE.—“ It will ever be in poetry, as in painting.”—There must always be an affinity between those sister arts.

Ut prosum. Lat.—“ That I may do good.”—The motto of Lord FOLEY.

Ut quocunque paratus. Lat.—“ Prepared on every side.”—Motto of the Ir. Earl of CAVAN.

Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis.

Lat. HORACE.

“ That fortune may quit the proud, and return to the wretched.”—That something like the natural equality of condition may be restored.

Utrum horum mavis accipe. Lat.—“ Take whichever of those you prefer.”—A conclusion generally made in argument, after having offered a choice of difficulties.

V.

Vacuu cantat coram latrone viator. Lat. JUV.—

“ The man with an empty purse may sing before the robber.”—He of course can lose nothing.

Vade mecum. Lat.—“ Go with me.”—A young man’s *vade mecum*, that which should be his constant companion.

Valeat quantum valere potest. Lat.—“ Let it prevail as far as it may.”—Let the argument pass for as much as it is worth.

Valeat res ludicra. Lat. HOR.—“ Farewel to the ridiculous.”—Let us leave off all foolery.

Valet ima summis

Mutare & insignem attenuat Deus,

Obscura promens.

Lat. HORACE.

“ The Deity can change the lowest into the highest—can extinguish the proud, and bring forward

forward the humble."—Every sublunary change is previously marked out by the finger of Providence.

Varium & mutabile semper

Fœmina. Lat. VIRGIL.

"A woman is always changeable and capricious."—The opinions of that sex are ever fluctuating.

Væ victis. Lat.—"Woe to the conquered."—If it should come to that point *væ victis*—it will be a war of extermination.

Vedettes. Fr. Mil. Term.—"Sentinels on horseback, to watch and give notice of the approach of an enemy.

Velle suum cuique nec voto vivitur uno. Lat. PER-SIUS.—"Each man has his own wish, the inclinations of all cannot be the same."—Taste and opinion must differ in men and in nations.

Velis & remis. Lat.—"With sails and oars."—He pushed forward *velis & remis*—by every possible means.

Veluti in speculum. Lat.—"As if in a mirror, or looking-glass."—You shall here see your follies reflected.

Venalis populus, venalis curia patrum. Lat.—"The people are venal, and the senate is equally venal."—A description once given of Rome. It would not now be necessary to travel to Rome, in order to make the application.

Vendentem thus & odores. Lat. HORACE.—"Selling frankincense and perfumes," applied to such pamphlets as are destined to wrap up groceries, line trunks, &c.

Vendidit hic auro patriam. Lat. VIRGIL.—"He sold his country for gold."—He is nothing less than a venal traitor.

Venenum in auro bibitur. Lat. SENECA.—“Poison is generally drunk out of gold.”—Those who use less costly utensils, are not so liable to such murderous attempts.

Venienti occurrere morbo. Lat. PERSIUS.—“Meet the approaching disease.”—Do not let the malady strike root, but seek the proper advice and remedy on its first approaches.

Venire facias. Law Lat.—“You may cause, or order to come.”—The judicial writ by which the sheriff is empowered to summon a jury.

Veni, vidi, vici. Lat.—“I came, I saw, I overcame.”—This was the brief account transmitted by Julius Cæsar of a victory.

Ventis secundis. Lat.—“With prosperous winds.”
With uniform success.—Motto of Lord Hood.

Ventre affamé n’a point d’oreilles. Fr. Prov.—“A starved belly has no ears.”—An hungry audience are not to be satisfied by mere argument.

Verba animi proferre & vitam impendere vero.
Lat. JUVENAL.

“To speak the words of the mind, and to stake one’s life for the truth.”—To speak with honest frankness, and to prefer liberty to life. An admirable summary of the duties of a good citizen.

—*Verbum verbo reddere fidus.*

Interpres.

Lat. HORACE.

“As a faithful interpreter to translate word for word;”—to give a translation strictly literal.

Veritas vincit. Lat.—“Truth conquers.”—Motto of the Sc. Earl MARISHALL.

Verité sans peur. Fr.—“Truth without fear.”—
The Motto of Lord MIDDLETON.

Ver

Ver non semper viret. Lat.—The spring does not always flourish—or Vernon always flourishes.”
—Motto of Lord VERNON.

Versus. Lat.—“Against.”

Versus inopes rerum nugæque canoræ. Lat. HORACE.
“Verses devoid of substance, melodious trifles.”
Or, as a modern poet has it,
“Your filmy, gauzy, gossamery, lines.”

Verum opere in longo fas est obrepere somnum. Lat. HORACE.—“But in a long work it is allowable that sleep may creep on.”—A degree of negligence is pardonable in a long work, which in a brief production would be highly reprehensible.

Vestigia nulla retrorsum. Lat.—“There are no traces backward.”—All the footsteps lead to the lion’s den, but there are no marks of any returning.—It is a danger from which there is no retreating.—Motto of Visct. HAMBEN.

Vetustas pro lege semper habetur. Law maxim.—“Ancient custom is always held as a law.”—Where there is no positive law, the custom, if from time immemorial, may be pleaded.

Vice versa. Lat.—“The terms being exchanged.” Thus—the generous should be rich, and *vice versa*, the rich should be generous.

Vicinus urit Ucalegon. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Your neighbour Ucalegon’s house is on fire.”—The danger is approaching to you so nearly as to demand your utmost exertion.

Victrix causa Diis placuit sed victa Catoni. Lat. LUCAN.—“The victorious cause was adopted by the Gods, that of the vanquished by Cato.”
“The Gods and Cato did in this divide,
“They chose the conqu’ring, he the conquer’d side.”

This extravagant flight of the poet is sometimes applied to a man who having wrestled, though
O 4 unsuc.

unsuccessfully, against superior powers, has derived glory even from defeat.

Victrix fortunæ sapientia. Lat. JUVENAL.—“Wisdom frequently conquers fortune.”—A wise man will often parry or subdue the reverses of chance.

Vide. Lat.—“See.”—*Vide ut supra.*—“See the preceding statement.”

Vi et armis. Lat.—“By force and arms.”—By a force not functioned by law. By main force.

Vigilantibus. Lat.—“To the watchful.”—Motto of Ir. Visct. GOSFORD.

Vigilantibus non dormientibus servat lex. Law Maxim.—“The law regards those only who watch, and not those who sleep.”—The law is only for the protection of those who take due care of their property. It notices not those who may suffer from their own neglect.

Vigueur de dessus. Fr.—“Strength is from above.”—Motto of the Ir. Earl of INCHQUIN.

Vincit amor patriæ. Lat.—“The love of my country overcomes me.”—Motto of the Ir. Visct. MOLESWORTH, and Lord MUNCASTER.

Vincit omnia veritas. Lat.—“Truth conquers all things.”—It must ultimately prevail over every cavil, and every objection.—Motto of the Ir. Baron KINSALE.

Vincit qui se vincit. Lat.—“He conquers who overcomes himself.”—Motto of Lord HOWARD of WALDEN.

Vincit veritas. Lat.—“Truth conquers.”—Motto of the Ir. Earls of BELLAMONT and MONTRATH.

Vir bonus dicendi peritus. Lat.—“A good man skilled in the art of speaking.”—By this, which was the ancient definition of an *Orator*, it appears that none could rank as such but men of probity. Our modern notions are rather more relaxed.

———*Vir bonus est quis?*

Qui consulta patrum qui leges juraque servat.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Who is a good man? He who respects the decrees of the legislature, and bows to every positive law, and every moral obligation.”

Virescit vulnere virtus. Lat.—“Virtue flourishes from a wound.”—Motto of the Sc. Earl of GALLOWAY.

Viri infelices procul amici. Lat. SENECA.—“Friends are always distant from a man who is unfortunate.”—Misfortune occasions a shyness even amongst friends the most professed.

Virtus ariete fortior. Lat.—“Virtue is stronger than a battering-ram.”—Motto of the Earl of ABINGDON.

Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ

Intaminatis fulget honoribus.

Lat. HORACE.

“That virtue which is unconscious of a base repulse, shines with unstained honours.”

Virtus incendit vires. Lat.—“Virtue kindles the strength.”—Motto of the Ir. Visct. STRANGFORD.

Virtus est medium vitiorum & utrinque reductum.

Lat. HORACE.—“Virtue is the middle between two vices, and is entrenched against either extreme.”—Thus generosity is the middle virtue, the extremes of which are avarice and prodigality.

Virtus

Virtus in actione consistit. Lat.—“Virtue consists in action.”—It does not rest on cold theory, but on positive exertion.—Motto of Lord CRAVEN.

Virtus laudatur & alget. Lat. JUVENAL.—“Virtue is praised and freezes.”—Every virtuous effort is viewed with cold admiration, and met only with sullen neglect.

Virtus mille sentis. Lat.—“Virtue is equal to a thousand shields.”—Motto of the Earl of EFFINGHAM.

Virtus est vitium fugere & sapientia prima Stulticia caruisse. Lat. HORACE.
“It is a virtue to avoid vice, and the first step to wisdom is to be free from folly.”

Virtus in arduis. Lat.—“Virtue (or valour) in difficulties.”—Motto of the Ir. Visct. CULLEN.

Virtus requies nescia sordida. Lat.—“Valour which knows not mean repose.”—Motto of Ir. Visct. DYSART.

Virtus semper viridis. Lat.—“Virtue is always flourishing.”—Motto of the Ir. Visct. BELMORE.

Virtus vincit invidiam. Lat.—“Virtue conquers envy.”—Motto of the Marquis CORNWALLIS.

Virtus vincit invidiam. Lat.—“Virtue overcomes envy.”—However cotemporary jealousy may prevail, the virtuous man is in the end sure of his reward.

Virtute non astutia. Lat.—“By virtue not by craft.”—Motto of the Ir. Visct. PERY.

Virtute non viris. Lat.—“From virtue not from men.”—Motto of the Ir. Earl of KERRY.

Virtute ac labore. Lat.—“By virtue and toil.”—Motto of the Sc. Earl DUNDONALD.

Virtute fideque. Lat.—“By virtue and faith.”—Motto of the Sc. Baron ELIBANK.

Virtute

Virtute & opera. Lat.—“By virtue and industry.”
—Motto of Ir. Earl FIFE.

Virtute quies. Lat.—“Content in virtue.”—Motto
of the Ir. Baron MULGRAVE.

Virtute & fide. Lat.—“By virtue and faith.”—
Motto of the Earl of OXFORD, and the Ir.
Visct. MELBOURN.

*Virtutem incolumem odimus
Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi.*

Lat. HORACE.

“We detest virtue when it is safe and flourish-
ing, but when removed from our sight, even
envy itself regrets it.”—Such is the nature of
man.

Virtutem videant intabescantque reliâ.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Let them (the wicked) see the beauty of vir-
tue, and pine at having forsaken her.”—This is
the greatest curse that can befall them.

Virtuti nihil obstat & armis. Lat.—“Nothing can
resist valour and arms.”—Motto of the Earl of
ALDBOROUGH.

Virtuti non armis fido. Lat.—“I trust to virtue and
not to arms.”—Motto of Lord GREY DE WIL-
TON.

Virtutis avorum premium. Lat.—“The reward of
the virtue of my ancestors.”—Motto of the
Ir. Baron TEMPLETOWN.

Virtutis fortuna comes. Lat.—“Fortune is the at-
tendant on virtue.”—Motto of the Ir. Baron
HARBERTON.

Virtutis amor. Lat.—“The love of virtue.”—
Motto of the Ir. Earl ANNESLY.

Virtutis fortuna comes. Lat.—“Fortune is the com-
panion to virtue.”—Motto of the Ir. Baron of
NEWHAYEN.

Virtutis

Virtutis amore. Lat.—“Through the love of virtue.”—Motto of the Ir. Visct. VALENTIA.

Vis consilii expers mole ruit sua. Lat. HORACE.—

“Force, not directed by wisdom, falls by its own weight.”—The popular will, if misdirected, must ever fail of its purpose.

Vis unita fortior. Lat.—“Force or power is strengthened by union.”—Motto of the Ir. Earl MOUNT CASHEL.

Vita summa brevis, spem vetat inchoare longam.

Lat. HORACE.—“The short span of our lives forbids us to encourage a lengthened hope.”—Such is the brief term of our existence, that he who looks to remote prospects is generally disappointed.

Vita via virtus. Lat.—“Virtue is the way of life.”

Motto of the Ir. Earl of PORTARLINGTON.

Vitam impendere vero. Lat.—“To stake one’s life for the truth.”—Stated as the best character of a good citizen.

Vitam regit fortuna non sapientia. Lat. CICERO.—

“Fortune, and not wisdom, governs human life.”

Vitanda est improba Syren—Desidia.

Lat. HORACE.

“That destructive Syren Sloth is ever to be avoided.”—The man who devotes himself to indolent habits, must be considered as lost to himself and to society.

Vitia otii negotio discutienda sunt. Lat. SENECA.—

“The vices of sloth are only to be shaken off by business.”—The mind will rust and canker without employment.

Vitiant artus ægræ contagia mentis. Lat. OVID.

“When the mind is ill at ease, the body is in a certain degree affected.”

Viva voce. Lat.—“By the living voice.”—By oral testimony as opposed to written evidence.

Vive la bagatelle. Fr.—“Success to trifling.”

Vive sine invidia mollesque inglorias annos

Exige, & amicitias tibi junge pares.

Lat. OVID.

“Live free from envy, and without a wish for glory; desire only placid years, and to live in friendship with your equals.”—Seek the quiet shade of life, and avoid the friendships of the great.

Vive memor lethi.

Lat. PERSIUS.

“Live ever in the remembrance of death.”—This solemn recollection will be the best preservative from vice and error.

Vive vale—si quid novisti rectius istis

Candidus imperti; si non his utere mecum.

Lat. HORACE.

“Farewel and be happy—if you know of any precepts better than these, be so kind as to communicate them, if not, partake of these with me.”

———“If a better system’s thine,

“Impart it freely or make use of mine.”

———*Vivendi recte qui prorogat horam*

Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis.

Lat. HORACE.

“He who postpones the hour of living rightly, is like the rustic who waits till the river shall have passed away.”—He defers his reformation to a period which can never arrive.

Vivendum est recte, cum propter plurima tum his

Præcipuè causis, ut linguas mancipiorum

Contemnas—nam lingua mali pars pessima servi.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“You should live virtuously for many reasons, but particularly on this account, that you may
be

be able to despise the tongues of your domestics.
The tongue is the worst part of a bad servant."

Vivere sat vincere. Lat.—"To live is to conquer sufficiently."—Motto of the Ir. Earl of SEFTON.

Vivida vis animi. Lat.—"The strong force of the mind."—The lively *impetus* of genius.

Vivit post funera virtus. Lat.—"Virtue survives the grave."—Motto of the Ir. Earl of SHANNON.

Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta

Jam sua.

Lat. VIRGIL.

"May those be happy whose fortunes are already completed."—Though struggling through life, I can see without envy those whose efforts have had a successful termination.

Vivitur exiguo melius—natura beatis

Omnibus esse dedit, si quis cognoverit uti.

Lat. CLAUDIAN.

"Men live best upon a little—nature has granted to all to be happy, if the use of her gifts were but known."

Vivre ce n'est pas respirer, c'est agir. Fr. ROUSSEAU.

"Life does not consist merely in breathing, but in action."—The man can scarcely be said to live who does nothing but merely to obey his animal impulses.

Vix ea nostra voco. Lat.—"I can scarcely call these things our own," (alluding to ancestry).—Motto of Lord SUNDRIDGE, and Earl WARWICK.

Voilà par l'achever de peindre. Fr. Prov.—"But to finish his picture."—To give the last and strongest feature of his character.

Voilà une autre chose. French.—"There you see another thing."—The circumstances of the two cases are wholly different.

Volens

Volenti non fit injuria. Lat. Law Maxim. —“An injury cannot be done to a willing person.”—

—None can complain of wrong in a proceeding when the measure has had their previous assent.

Volo non valeo. Lat. —“I am willing but unable.”

—Motto of the Earl of CARLISLE.

Voluptates commendat rarior usus.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Our pleasures have an higher relish when they are rarely used.”—The keenest sense of pleasure is blunted by a too frequent repetition.

Vota via mea. Lat. —“My life is devoted.”—Motto of the Ir. Earl of MEATH.

—*Vous me fites seigneur*

En m'attaquant beaucoup d'honneur. French.

“You did me, sir, by attacking me, a great deal of honour.”—The reproaches of such an adversary, I consider rather as a compliment than a disgrace.

Vous y perdrez vos pas. Fr. —“You will there lose your steps.”—You will find that your labour and pains are thrown away.

Vox & præterea nihil. Lat. —“A voice and nothing more.”—An empty and unavailing sound. A fine speech without matter.

Vox faucibus hæsit. Lat. VIRGIL. —“The voice stuck in the throat.”—Spoken of a person struck dumb with amazement.

Vox populi vox Dei. Lat. —“The voice of the people is the voice of God.”

Z.

Zest. Fr. —“An interjection.”—Pshaw, stuff, ridiculous.

Z O ——— Z O

Zon kai Psuche. Gr.—“My life and soul.”

Zonam perdidit. Lat. HORACE.—“He has lost his purse.”—He is desperate through the want of money.

Zonam solvere. Lat.—“To unloose the virgin zone or *cestus*.”—To deprive a maiden of her virginity.

THE END.

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